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Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5-30 P.M.				
12thSept	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9606
19th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9606
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

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DUNDRA	5,878	Boyer	1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,539	Schmitz	24th Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verrot	21st Jan. 1909
VARDA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de CEVLAN	5,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "

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NERA	5539	Schmitz	9th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verrot	6th Nov. "

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KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	.. 14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	..	J. Hands	.. 30th Sept	8th Oct.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	.. 10th Oct	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	... 22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOYOSHI MARU	..	M. Winckler...	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YEDORUFU MARU	..	K. Sato	.. 17th Nov	29th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki..	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa ..	11th Dec	25th Dec. 1909.
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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 21st Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
KOLA	1,206	Thur. 17th Sept.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebandar, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Sept. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,206 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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17th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KORREER	3,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
HOHENZIA	4193	M. Dabovich	15th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Eastern Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN viâ COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5939	G. Bergaglian.	24th Sept. 1908.

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ANCHOR LINE.

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6,716	24th Sept 08.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA		6,386	24th " "
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th " "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5194	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA		6386	27th " "
BARTANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5069	24th Feb "

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OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang.	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryoiun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings.
HORNBY ROAD WEST, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Futicorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured, but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s. 1,972,720
New Premiums (1907)	„ 90,402
Annual Income	„ 1,405,980
Assets	„ 9,829,256

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates

Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c
Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on SATURDAY the 26th September, 1908, for the work of extending and re-roofing the General workshops in H. M's Mint, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 40,340. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, reserves the right to reject all or any Tender and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of all or any Tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 17th Instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALLA.

THE HOME will RE-OPEN, on MONDAY, September, 21st, 1908.
For particulars apply to—
THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Convalescent Home, Khandalla,
L. H. SAVILE,
Hon: Secretary.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months, ended 30th June, 1908, at the rate of Rs. 100 (one hundred) per Share (of Rs.1,000 paid up), will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, from 11-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of shares on the 14th inst. on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 22nd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 8th September, 1908.

WANTED ATTENTION that Diabetes of any stage with all its concomitant evils is warranted to be cured positively by "Ioria"—a God-send to the hopeless sufferers. Cure is the ideal cure. We solicit any case, however obstinate. A week's trial to convince most hopeful results. Numerous brilliant cures. Try this when others have failed. Rs. 4 per phial. MANAGER, BRITISH INDIAN PHARMACY, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Wickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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The Magazine of the Union Jack Club ?

Each copy sold means 12 annas for the Funds of the Union Jack Club.

The contributions are by writers and artists who are among the most eminent of our time.

The "Times of India" has undertaken the publication in India free of cost and the books are on sale at all prominent book-sellers who are remitting the full amount received.

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THE "TIMES OF INDIA" OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Bombay; Messrs, Wheeler's Bookstalls in Bombay and various Railway Stations; Messrs. Higginbottom & Co., Madras.

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The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

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TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.
This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.
For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

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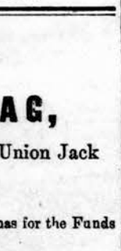
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.



For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & CO., 55 [illegible] Rd. "

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

SEPTEMBER, 18TH AND 21ST,
AT 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
AMATEUR
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PROGRAMME,
PART I.

GEORGIA SING SONG.

Marching through Georgia, Good Old Jeff, Who's that a'calling, Old Folks at Home, So early in the mornin', Camptown Races.

Topical Duet ... Messrs. Binning and Cassels.
Banjo Quartet ... "White Coons" ..... Mrs Paterson Brown, Messrs. Coombs, Cottrell, and Jackson.
Song ..... Never mind the weather .... Mrs. Binning.
Dance ..... (Minuet, Highland Fling, etc.) Mesdames Coombs, De Berry, Paterson Brown, and Stevens. Messrs. Coombs, Cottrell, Kent and Saunders.
Song ..... "We parted on the Shore." Mr. Cassels.

PART II.

Opening Chorus. There is a tavern in the town.
Banjo Quartet .. "Entertainment."
Song ..... Yeomen of England." ..... Mr. Cottrell.
Song ..... Sambo ..... Mrs Paterson Brown
Song ..... It is a way we have in the Army.. Mr. Binning.
Song ..... Oh peaceful England ..... Mrs. Binning.
Song ..... The Cake Walk ..... Mr. Croft
Banjo Solo ..... "Pompadour." ..... Mr. Cottrell.
Song ..... "I wish I had someone to love me." Mr. Cassels.
Chorus ..... "Off to London."

Orchestra lent by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

Music under the direction of Mr. Clement Robinson.

Box Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 and 4. Unreserved, Rs. 2 and 1.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

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D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS :
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BOMBAY.

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CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

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SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

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SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
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Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,

Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

ELECTRICAL WORK
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MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
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A BOUDOIR GRAND IBACH'S PIANO FOR SALE. Ebonized, overstrung, fine tone, good condition. Price, when new, Rs. 1 875. Reasonable offer accepted. D. R. DADY, ERAY HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

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GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Fort, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

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COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

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Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

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	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 8	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

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The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
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STANDARD
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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,900

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
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HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and Insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

Active and influential AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED.

Apply to Y. HARILAL & Co.,
Local Agents,
Mottlal's Mansions

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W — WILKINSON'S — Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The
OLIVER
Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 838.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' "—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

Messrs. W. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS. 18, ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them.
Satisfactory references given and required in exchange.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

FRESH STOCK ARRIVED.

Our Goods Challenge Competition.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A 1" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—The World's Best MOTOR TYRES and TUBES of every description in stock.

For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Stephens'
Inks
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection reasonably invited.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED immediately, a FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER, European preferred, to proceed upcountry, and erect a Robey DROP-VALVE ENGINE, BOILERS, ECONOMISER, WATER-COOLING TOWER, etc. Only men who have had previous experience in erecting large engines will be eligible.
Apply, in writing, submitting copies of testimonials to
DUNCAN, STRATTON & CO.,
Post Box No. 64, BOMBAY.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

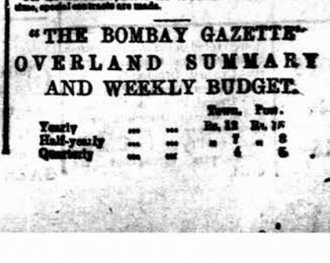
FOR SALE.
"TIMBER" WHITE CEDAR CEILING PLANKS, sound and thoroughly well-seasoned, immediate delivery, very handsome timber, having the appearance of Satin Wood, and most suitable for decorative purposes.—Impervious to white ants.—Prices on application to the MALABAR TIMBER YARDS & SAW MILLS, LTD., Kallai.

FOR SALE.
2ND HAND almost new RUBBER TYRE ENGLISH VICTORIA, LANDEAU, VISAVIS and BROUGHAM, brand-new for sale.
Apply to
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
18 Bank Street,
Fort.

MEN,—Lord K——says "I have used many SAFETY RAZORS but none have given the satisfaction and feeling of a perfect shave as the "Gem Junior."
"The Gem Junior" Safety Razor Outfit, with seven Razor steel blades, complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 201, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open: non-residents). Turkish Baths.
INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.
J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

What a lot of good things may be made for the tea-table by the aid of
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The Sure Raising Powder
Light, crisp loaves, delicious cakes, tarts, pies, scones.
And the process is so simple, too!
One part of "Paisley Flour" to eight parts of ordinary flour suffices. Just try it.
Don't use any other raising agent, though.



A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

R.G.
"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 12 12	" 10 0
Quarterly	" 7 6	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 6	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 22 0
Half-yearly	" 14 0	" 12 0
Quarterly	" 7 12	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 12	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 5, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Horses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Business and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Six consecutive times	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding time	" 0-2

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, cash. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 0-6 Per line.
Second do.	" 0-4 do. do.
Third do.	" 0-3 do. do.
Fourth do.	" 0-2 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" 0-1 do. do.
Minimum charge	" 0-4 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

GINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a
h Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and
y Pleasant to the Taste.

ole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

e steamer Hydra 830 tons Captain F. Sequeland
yesterday for Bangkok &c. with a general
and 4 deck passengers.

e B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Lhasa 950 tons
in H. McDiarmid arrived in harbour yesterday
Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo
cabin and 522 deck passengers.

e steamer Umsinga, 1,869 tons Captain H. S.
rtson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal
ith a general cargo and Maj. and Mrs. Wode-
, Mr. Malins, Mrs. and Master Sazara and 32,
passengers.

e Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer
a, 2,480 tons, Captain G. Belsito, will sail to-day
ongkong, etc, with a general cargo and 1 cabin
29 deck passengers.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons,
n C.L. Lane, will sail to-day for Calcutta via
ports with a general cargo and Mr. P. Morres
0 deck passengers.

e P. and O. Company's steamer Delta 4,779
Captain B. W. H. Snow sailed yesterday for
ghai via Colombo and intermediate ports, with
and Australian mails, a general cargo and the
ing passengers—For Colombo—Rev P. Catlen,
Catlen, Mr. L. Fleinston Maj A. W. Hewetson;
and Mrs Kaderbhoy, Mr. P. H. Davis, Mr.
mji, Mr Tyeballi, Mrs Johnson, Mr N. G.
sai. For Melbourne—Mr. H. H. Main. For
y—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stewart. For Singa-
—Dr. L St. V. Welch.

e B, I. S. N. Co's, steamer Upada 3,382 tons,
in W. Stewart will sail to-day for Rangoon, in
st.

e B. I. S. N, Co's steamer Kola 510 tons Cap-
W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c.
a general cargo and 6 cabin and 20 deck
engers.

he steamer St. Michael 2,419 tons Captain J. T.
ell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo
ballast.

he Hansa Line steamer Schonfels, 3,610 tons,
tain F. Schneinder arrived in harbour yeste day
New York with a general cargo and kerosine
11 deck passengers.

he steamer Drumgeith, 2,471 tons, Captain J.
weather will sail to-day for Calcutta with
st.

Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Com-
have decided that Tuesday, 15th September
be regarded as a full Weather Working Day
Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine
In the Stream.
M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

FOREIGN NAVY.

.....Capt.....Menter .....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 16,

.....2205 Robinson .....Cori Bros & Co
.....2986 Dobbin .....T Morrison & Co
.....1619 Ewenson ...W & A Graham & Co
.....1607 Chappell ...Persian G...M M & Co
.....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
.....2733 Greage .....The Bombay Co
.....1068 Berg .....F F Campbell & Co
.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
.....4778 Lindall .....K N & Co
Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
pitar ...469 Billett .....W & A G & Co
.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
.....510 Maxon.....M M & Co
.....2429 Wilson .....W & A Graham & Co
rdon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
.....2041 Toms .....Turner Morrison & Co
.....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
.....2536 Magnenbonnea .....12-9 M M & Co
.....4942 Anderson .....M M & Co
um ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
meer...1921 Ledbetter ....Shah S N Co of India
ore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
atar ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
ajam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
awar....2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
lyde ...2842 Cream.....W & A G & Co
...1912 Murison...Rangoon Shaw Wallace & Co
la...3610 Schroneider.....W & A Graham & Co
all ...2419 Parsell .....
...1869 Robertson .....M M & Co
.....3426 Brocq .....Calcutta.....M M & Co
..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 16,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
ani	1172	Geddie	Jedda	17-9	B & P S N Co
i	1603	Newly	Jeddah	26-9	Bo & P S N Co
	4178	Summers	London	26-9	P & O Co
tari	1110	Gore	Bussreh	29-9	Bo & P S N Co
adi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	5-10	B & P S N Co
nfels	2943	Probert	Antwerp	25 9	W & A G & Co
ec	1613	Baldwin	Jeddah	21-9	G Jeewajee

H W P B

ati	513	Fakeera	Mangalore	18 9	Bo S N Co Ld
adi	547	Ahmed	K'chi	19-9	B S N Co

H W D D

	648	Office			B S N Co

M W D D

	3963	MacCaibiam		25-9	M M & Co

H W V D

	950	MaD'armid	K'chi	18 9	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

assia	4315	Tart	L'pool	24-9	W & A G & Co
hia	2481	Belsito	Shanghai	29-9	F R S N Co
artin	2433	Archer	Genoa		29-9
					T Morrison & Co
pada	3382	Stewart	N F		M M & C
saye	4395	Daniel	Shanghai		P & O Co
ageshima M ru	3372	Arakawa	Kobe	25 9	N Y K
avi	2334	Hill	Jeddah	24-9	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessel.	Commander.	From
msinga s	Robertson ...	Natal, Aug 29
a s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Sept 14
honfels s	Schneider ...	New York, Aug 14
ire Mechant	Parsell	Colombo, Sept 11

DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Macleod s ...	Fishenden ...	Chittagong
Luck o r s	Boyck	Bushire
s	Sequeland ...	Bangkok, &c
a s	Snow	Shanghai, &c

lowing vessels obtained their portclearances esday :—
mer Ismia, Belsito, for Hongkong, &c.
Lawada, Lane, for Calcutta, &c.
Upada, Stewart, for Rangoon.
Kola, Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c.
Drumgeith, Fairweather, for Calcutta.

following vessels began to load on Wednes-
mer President, for Zanzibar, &c,
Sageshima Maru, for Kobe, &c.
Arcadia, for Aden.
St. Michael, for Antwerp, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Macintyre, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 14th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, left Mombassa, for Bombay on the 15th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, outward bound passed Suez on the morning of the 15th and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The N Y K steamer Yetorofu, Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on Tuesday.

The same Co's steamer Mayori Maru left Singapore for Colombo yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—401 cwts dillseed J Lukhmidas; 78 cwts oldrubber, C. Macdonald and Co; 4,003 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey; 2,000 cwts myrabollam, 100 bales hemp G. Madhowji and Co; 190 bales cotton waste W. Wolf and Sons; 1 bale wool, C. Nanjee; 51 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 101 bales wool R. Dossa and Co; 42 bales wool C. Balkisandas; 40 bales wool H. K. M. Jaetha; 32 bales wool J Moolchand; 500 cwts myrabollams G. M. Merchant and Co; 11 bales wool, J Samirmal.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1,500 cwts wheatflour, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—116 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rabenfels s—2,001 cwts Myrabollams, W Becher; 4 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons; 1,170 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Tata Sons and Co; 500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co; 344 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 170 bales cottonfly, N Peerbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 10 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 1 pot rosa oil, 98 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Matin s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kageshima Maru s—200 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th Sept. on 504·38 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,35,000	Rs. 1,23,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	267	243	8	523
For previous 9 weeks of half year	11,46,529	12,11,673	32,272	23,90,476
Total for 10 weeks	12,81,529	13,36,673	36,272	26,54,476
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,986	1,46,181	2,312	2,93,479
Per mile of Ry. do.	289	288	5	582
Total to corresponding date do.	12,74,878	16,18,850	49,457	29,43,185

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 29,479
Do to date ..... Rs. 2,88,709

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Sept. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 5,000	6,000	.....	11,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	43	.....	78
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	45,356	1,03,876	142	1,49,374
Total for 10 weeks	50,356	1,09,876	142	1,60,374
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous years	6,076	10,592	57	16,825
Per mile of Ry. do.	43	76	.....	119
Total to corresp date do.	62,587	2,29,746	1,591	2,91,424

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 5,825
Do. to date..... Rs. 1,31,050

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Sept. on 1,772·20 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (estimated.	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,56,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 3,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	88	84	4	173
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	14,82,511	13,01,821	57,426	28,87,458
Total for 10 weeks	16,38,511	14,51,821	64,426	31,74,458
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous yr. s	1,83,560	2,52,053	10,964	4,51,577
Per mile of Ry. do.	107	142	6	255
Total to corsp date do.	18,63,317	28,12,729	68,440	47,44,486

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 1,44,577
Do. to date..... Rs. 15,70,228

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Sept. on 172·9 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 530	50	.....	580
Or per mile of Railway	29	3	....	32
For previous 9 weeks of half year	3,106	901	9	4,066
Total for 10 week	3,636	1,011	9	4,616
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	434	126	.....	560
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	7	....	32
Total to corresponding date do.	3,871	1,343	12	5 226

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 10
Do. to date..... Rs. 1,210

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD CLAY, a Nottingham organist, who has been totally blind since he was eighteen months old, has had his sight restored after twenty-six years. He can now distinguish his parents, and is looking forward to the time when he will be able to learn, to read and write.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANDRA.

BIRTH.

HERBERT—September 15, at Bandra, the wife of L. W. A. Herbert, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

NELSON—SAWYER—August 24, at St. John's, Buxton, Craig Nelson, Indian Army, to Irene, eldest daughter of Colonel H. A. Sawyer.

DEATHS.

HARTNETT—September 10, at his residence, "White House," Ootacamund, after a short and severe illness, John Ambrose Joseph Hartnett, of New York city, U. S. A., late of Madras Police, aged 63 years, 1 month and 10 days. R. I. P.

VISCARDI—September 12, at Park Town, Madras, of cholera, Alberto Luizi Poberto, the beloved and eldest son of Agnes Viscardi, aged 22 years and 26 days.

H. T. BINKS

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 4-26m., 4-2a. Low water, 10 10m., 10-21a. Triangular Cricket Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis, Bombay Gymkhana ground.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Sept. 17th, Last Quarter, 4h. 3-4m. p.m.; Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h.29-4m. p.m.; Sept. 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, September 18.—Banks closed. P. and O. steamer Arcadia, with English Mails of 4th September, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis. Empire Theatre, Variety Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets 6h. 39m.; High water, 3-48m. 5-8a. Low water 0-22m., 11-42a.

Saturday, September 19.—Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis. Ladies Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, half-yearly general meeting at the Pavilion, 7 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m.; High water, 7-39m., 7-12a. Low water, 2-3a.

Sunday, September 20.—14th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises. 6h. 27m; Sun sets 6h 38m.; High water, 8-51m. 8-33a. Low water, 1-16m., 3-3a.

Monday, September 21.—Triangular cricket matches, Empire, Theatre, Variety Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets 6h. 37m. High water, 9-35m. 9-24a. Low water, 2-24m. 3-38a.

Tuesday, September 22.—Triangular cricket matches. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.; High water, 10-7m., 10-3a. Low water, 8-30m., 4-6a.

Wednesday, September 23.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Last day of the Triangular Matches. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m. H. H. the Maharani Shri Ajitsingji Mills, office of Mr. Munchersha B. Chothia, Solicitor, 17 Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 35m.; High water, 10-34m, 10-36a; Low water, 3-47m., 4-33a.

STORIES OF FAMOUS SONGS.—Lecture to-night at the Y. M. C. A. at 9-15 by Mr. F. J. Clark. The lecture will be illustrated by representative songs, sung by well-known Bombay amateurs.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BANDRA.—On Sunday next the feast of Our Lady of Dolours will be celebrated in this Church combined with the Papal Jubilee of the Supreme Pontiff, and preceded by solemn Vespers on Saturday at 7 p.m. The High Mass of the feast, with Sermon, "Te Deum" and Solemn Benediction will be at 8-30 a.m., on Sunday. After the Vespers on Saturday the National Band, which has been engaged for the occasion, will play at the Bandstand. There will also be a display of pyrotechnics. The pick of the Bandra musicians, including ladies, are giving their services and the music will be under the baton of Mr. P. M. Creado, the organist. Mrs. Rit Gomes will be the president of the Feast.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of August last, there were 53 horses, 121 bullocks, 1 duck and 23 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of August 61 horses, 196 bullocks, 1 buffalo, 14 goats and 26 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 62 horses, 161 bullocks, 1 mule, 1 duck, 2 goats and 21 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 5 cases among horses, 11 cases among bullocks, 1 case among buffaloes, and 10 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of Animals were treated as out patients during the month:—15 horses, 9 bullocks, 1 calf, 1 goat, 51 dogs, 1 cat, 1 fowl and 9 parrots.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Soldiers of the Queen — J Ord Hume
Duet for Cornet & Euphonion	Excelsior — M W Balfe
Vals	Morgenblatter — Strauss
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs — Adlam
Serenade	Birthday — Bisoldt
Dance Characteristic	Finah's Jubilee — Karl Kaps

A "DISCONSOLATE WOMAN" says, in the "Express," that, years ago she looked forward to "having a good time," and set her face resolutely against marriage. "I was courted and petted by the young men of my circle of acquaintances and soon became 'engaged.' Finding a pretext to quarrel with my 'intended,' he broke off the engagement. I brought an action for 'breach' against him and an impressionable jury awarded me £150. A second time, after an interval of three years, and in another part of the country, I accepted the offer of marriage of another man with the same result, only in this case the damages were £250. Now in the evening of life I reflect with horror on my past."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

TILAK TRIAL.

Rule for Contempt of Court Granted.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor have, on the motion of the Acting Advocate-General, Mr. M. P. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor and Government Solicitor, issued a rule on Mr. N. C. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B., editor, "Mahratta," and on Messrs. N. A. Dravid and H. N. Gokhale, editors and publishers of the "Dnyan Prakash" to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court in reference to the articles in these papers containing strictures on the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar's conduct of the Tilak case.

The rule was moved by Mr. Jardine on the strength of an affidavit filed by Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor and Government solicitor. The articles complained of appeared in the "Mahratta" in its issue of the 26th July and similar comments on the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar's judgment in the Tilak case appeared also in certain articles published in "Dnyan Prakash. These passages were marked by Mr. Jardine who handed them over to the Bench.

The Chief Justice: Very well, you may have a rule.

Mr. Weldon, the acting Clerk of the Crown, then asked for directions as to the way in which service was to be effected of the rule. The Chief Justice said, that as was the practice in England matters of contempt like these, should be treated as Crown office matters and that the affidavits relating to the proceedings of the case should be filed in the Crown office. His Lordship further remarked that the rule could be served through the District Judge of Poona.

The rule against the editors and publishers of both the newspapers was made returnable on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

Of these newspapers it may be remarked that both are printed and published in Poona. "Mahratta" is a weekly English newspaper, edited by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and owned by Mr. Tilak and is the recognised organ of the Extremist party, while "Dnyan Prakash" an old vernacular paper of 61 years' standing, is now the recognised organ of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and his party, known as the Moderate party.

SENTENCES ON RIOTERS REDUCED.

The Girgaum Rioters.

YESTERDAY, in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton considered the appeals of the Girgaum rioters, namely 1 Narayen Ramchandra, 2. Govind Bhalchandra, 3. Narhari Ramchandra, 4. Govind Vishwanath, 5. Raghunath Rajaram, 6. Moreshwar Ramchandra; and 7. Sakharam Gopal, who were, on the 29th July last, convicted by Mr. Lang, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, of rioting and were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. Baptista, Mr. S. M. Dikshit, and Mr. M. W. Pradhan appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Lang, in passing sentence on the accused, said: There is no doubt the evidence of the prosecution is satisfactory, and each of the accused has been identified by at least two witnesses as having been present in the crowd and throwing stones. I take into consideration the serious crisis through which the city is now passing. I consider that stoning the police and troops shows a contempt of law and order, and I sentence each accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, after hearing the Advocates, passed the following order: As sentence has been reduced by Government to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the case of accused Nos. 1, 3, and 4, the Court declines to interfere with their case. In the case of accused Nos. 2,5,6 and 7, the Court reduces the sentence to that already undergone, so that they should be discharged from the jail at once.

THE CLOTH MARKET RIOTERS.

The appeals preferred by the following nine accused in respect of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market riots were also disposed of by their Lordships yesterday:—1. Keshowji Valji; 2. Karsondas Lowji; 3. Chunilal Bhagwandas; 4. Gambhirdas Bhagwandas; 5. Jethalal Meghji; 6. Narsi Pitambar; 7. Pranjivan Jivraj; 8. Parshotum Kalidas; and 9. Keshavdas Lowji. Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Robertson and Mr. N. N. Saher, instructed by Messrs. Dixit, Dhunjishah, and Sunderdas, appeared for the accused. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused were convicted by Mr. Lang of two offences, viz., of being members of an unlawful assembly, and of rioting, on 27th July, at the Mulji Jetha market. Mr. Lang remarked, that No. 6 being a mere boy of 12, he was sentenced on both charges to a cumulative fine of Rs. 300. With regard to the others they were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge; and to six months' and to a fine of Rs. 300, or in default to a further term of three moths' rigorous imprisonment, on the second charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

Since this the Government of Bombay had reduced the sentences of all the accused in the case, except Nos. 6 and 9, to only six months' rigorous imprisonment; the fine, and the alternative for non-payment of fine, having been kept as they stood. The sentence on No. 9 was commuted to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

After this commutation, the present five appeals came on for disposal before their Lordships. Counsel's arguments over, their Lordships confirmed the convictions, but reduced the sentences as follows:—

As to Gambhirdas Bhagwandas, Purshottam Kalidas and Kishordas Lowji, the sentences which accused had already suffered were confirmed; and they were ordered to be released from prison on payment of a reduced fine of Rs. 50. As to the boy, accused Narsey Pitamber (a boy of 12 years), the sentence of the fine of Rs. 300 was reduced to Rs. 5 only. As to the rest of the accused, their sentences of fine have been already reduced to Rs. 50 and as to the sentences, their Lordships have taken time to consider whether the sentences of rigorous imprisonment, as modified by the Bombay Government, could be reduced to simple imprisonment.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HAFIZ ABDUL HAFIZ.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Manker, appeared for the insolvent and moved absolute a rule, granted on the 12th August last for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition. Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of a creditor, appeared to show cause against the rule, and remarked that the insolvent presented his petition in 1905, and that up to the present time no schedule had been filed. The result of the withdrawal of the petition would be that the claim of the learned counsel's client would be time-barred.

Mr. J. D. Davar, who appeared for another creditor, submitted that the filing of the schedule was imperative under the rules.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said there were laches on the part of the creditors to prove their claims. The Official Assignee had published the usual notices in the papers and had declared a dividend, but the opposing creditors did not put in their claim.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, discharged the rule with costs, and directed the insolvent to file his schedule forthwith. His Lordship said that it was the duty of the insolvent, when compounding with creditors, to give the names of all the creditors to the Official Assignee.

RE JAL BOMONJI POONEGAR.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE HAJI ABDUL RAHIMAN PATEL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule calling upon the petitioning creditor to show cause why the order of adjudication of insolvency should not be set aside, or why the proceedings in this Court should not be stayed till the further order of the Court. Mr. Manker said that this was the case in which the insolvent was adjudicated as such in Calcutta.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, who appeared for the petitioning creditor under the instructions of Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji, and Davidas, opposed the application.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, discharged the rule with costs.

RE BANSIDHAR SHIVPRASAD.

Mr. Rustom Wadia appeared for a creditor and applied for the examination of certain witnesses under section 36 of the Insolvency Act. His Lordship granted the application.

RE DADA ABU.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for a creditor, moved absolute the rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said there were assets in the hands of the Official Assignee.

His Lordship, after some discussion, allowed the the matter to stand over.

RE EBRAHIM SULEMAN.

Mr. D. P. Shroff, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and was granted the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Dharma Eouf; Gabriel Rodrigues; William Skinner; Ramjanali Peerbhoy; Jadhavji Karsandas; Madhavrao Narayen and others; Valli Kasam Memon; Tulsidas Parmanand Sha; Chubildas Runchor: Manuckji Nasarvanji; Jadowji Jutha; and Gaspar DeCosta.

APPLICATION FOR REVIEW.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Louis P. Russell, has heard an application for review of judgment in a suit for redemption of mortgage under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. The applicants in the case were Mulchand Joiteram and another, the original defendants, and the opponents were Aba and others, the original plaintiffs. Mr. Patkar appeared for the applicants, the opponents being represented by Mr. G. S. Rao.

Plaintiffs sued for redemption of a mortgage and to recover possession of the mortgage lands from defendants on payment of any sum due to them in their annual instalments. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Barsi, who held that the transaction in suit was a sale and not a mortgage and that the suit was barred by the law of limitation and dismissed it. In appeal, the District Judge of Sholapur revised the decree of the Court of first instance, and directed that on plaintiffs, paying the defendants the amount due, they should be permitted to redeem the lands. Against his decision, a second appeal was admitted in the High Court which reversed the decree of the lower Appellate Court and restored that of the first Court. Aggrieved by this decision an application was made for review, in the course of which His Lordship observed that the question in this case was whether a review should be granted for a decree passed by Justice Batty and himself on the 12th of July 1907. Now by that decree their Lordships held that the present case was governed by Datto vs. Ramachandra (VII. Bombay L. R.) and that the deed in this suit was an out-and-out sale. That being so, it was only necessary for defendants No. 4 and 5 to ascertain that fact in order to find that their claim of title was complete, and they were not bound to go further with their enquiry. His Lordship further remarked that after Mr. Justice Batty and himself passed a decree in the case, it cannot be said that there was "any stage of the suit or proceeding" referred to in the section, because stage, His Lordship apprehended, is not terminus ad quem but terminus per quem. The rule was, therefore, discharged with costs.

POLICE COURT.

THE BUNNIA CASTE DISPUTE.

Settlement Arrived at.

Mr. P. H Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, discharged the notice issued against Mr. Devraj Tookersey and Mr. Nensey Davraj respective leaders of the two factions of the Vissa Oswal Bunnia caste, who were recently at variance, the notice being to call upon them to show cause why they should not be bound over against any breach of the peace. Inspector Stenson on whose application the notice was issued, told his Worship that on the 19th August last a caste dinner was to be held in the caste "wadi" where the two factions had a serious fight and the dinner had to be abandoned.

The two respondents were the leaders of the two factions respectively and their followers at once appeared would fight with one another for the possession of the "wadi." But now they had come to a settlement and there was no likelihood of any breach of the peace. He therefore asked permission to get the notice cancelled.

The other similar notice issued against Mr. Nensey Dewraj and 77 others at the instance of Mr. Devraj Tookersey was also discharged.

THE LAWYER'S QUESTION.

Religion and Unrest.

[LUKE X. 25-29]

The following is the gist of a sermon preached at St. Mary's last Sunday by the Chaplain of Poona:—

It is doubtful if the lawyer's question was a sincere one. We are told that he asked it "tempting Him." Perhaps if not deliberately designed to lead our Lord into a trap, it was asked in a speculative spirit, as a mere abstract question, and did not imply any intention on his part to follow the advice he might get. Yet he meets with a fair answer. If there is any doubt about his sincerity, our Lord gives him the benefit of it, and answers him as if he were in real earnest.

There are two things to be done to inherit eternal life. First there is the absolute love towards God, and next a regard for our neighbour which shall be as great as our regard for our own interest. The tendency of human nature which constantly shows itself in history and in daily life is to exalt one of these duties at the expense of the other. It seems as if man needed to be constantly on the watch to keep the two complementary duties equally balanced. We are so prone to one-sidedness of mind—especially in religion—that we constantly fancy one duty fulfilled will compensate for another neglected. I suppose one duty appeals more to our temperament or disposition, and so we throw most of our moral strength in that direction, while the other, which does not come quite so easy to us, or which we may not see the need for so clearly, is put on one side. Some have a strongly developed religious nature, a devotional temperament, a clear idea of the presence of God and of His claims upon their reverence and remembrance; and we know there are devout and earnest people of this sort who seem strangely blind to the claims of charity and neighbourliness. They are slow to respond to the appeal of poverty or distress; they are strangely cold and lacking in sympathy; they make little or no effort to be helpful to others or to seek out ways in which they may leave a blessing behind them upon other souls. They have sunk into a spiritual selfishness and might just as well be living in banishment on a desert island instead of being members of a Church and a community. And yet they are most regular in their attendance at services, punctilious about being orthodox in their creed, and correct in their private life. These people have forgotten "who is their neighbour," and hardly realise that such a person exists. All their attention is thrown into the fulfilment of the first part of the commandment which demands a love for God. But even in this they are bound to fail, because they have forgotten St John's words: "he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" And again: "Whoso hath this world's goods and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" In fact, the way to God and the love of God lie through a practical love and interest in our brethren.

Then, to go to the other side of the matter, there are many who have not naturally got a religious temperment. Their spiritual faculties have been pressed into the baekground by the culture of other gifts. Faith is difficult to them and a sense of spiritual things rarely comes to them. Prayer and church-going are irksome and require an effort if they are ever done, but they generally get left out altogether. The outward practice and profession of religion strikes them as an impractical use of time. If they trouble to think about religious truths at all, they are probably more sceptical than not. And yet we often find that such people are among the kindest, most high-principled and unselfish we know. They have grasped the law of human brotherhood and throw all the weight of their moral feeling into the duty to their neighbour. They know their neighbour, and spend a large part of their means, time and thought in helping him on his way through the world. One cannot help feeling that, with all their indifference to religious belief, and their conspicuous neglect of prayer and worship, they may perhaps somehow be oftener nearer to God, though they know it not, than the one who is so selfishly scrupulous about his own soul. But all the same, it is true that those who live in this way are only fulfilling one part of Christ's law, and that the secondary part, after all.

The whole field of direct personal duty to God is absolutely untrodden by them. Their soul and intellect are never uplifted to grasp the glorious realities of spiritual truth. Such ideas as the worship of a personal God, faith, and gratitude towards an incarnate and crucified Redeemer, the presence of the Holy Spirit in the soul, and the gravity of sin, are all a dead letter to them.

While we gratefully recognise the lofty standard of duty and the warm humanity which they show, we come away from meeting such friends with a feeling of sadness. There is something lacking in the completeness of their manhood. A whole region of their nature is lying in darkness. We are conscious of the thought of all they are missing. Our Lord, whom we must suppose to know what He was speaking about, laid the heaviest stress on our duty to God. He knew the mysteries of the soul's life, and the hidden secret of its health, with a wisdom to which we cannot lay claim, and it was His emphatic statement that before everything else must come the maintenance of a filial love towards God.

We must notice the accumulative force of His words "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength and with all thy mind." The recurring "all" falls like the blow of a hammer driving home with solemn emphasis the reality of the obligation.

As we look over Anglo-Indian Society to-day we certainly cannot say that there are many signs of the religious temperament, or that their duty to God is an idea which enters much into the minds of our countrymen in India. By the larger number the idea of a God who sees and cares who has a will, and who has an indissoluble relationship with each human soul has been quietly extinguished. We have earned for ourselves among the serious and intelligent Indians the name of a nation of infidels. Sunday the day which confessedly has a religious origin and connection is made the most dissolute, worldy

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE GANGES BRIDGE,

THE "STATESMAN":—There can be no question as to the nature of the verdict presented by the Ganges Bridge Engineering Committee, of whose Report we yesterday published a full summary. The Committee were asked to advice whether the Ganges could be bridged at Sara in the manner recommended by Mr. Spring in his Report of 1903 "with due regard to freedom from excessive risk during construction and to permanency when completed." The reason for the reference was that eminent engineers had declared the Sara site to be dangerous. One distinguished firm had pronounced it to be the "very worst possible site." Other authorities, Colonel Gracey and Mr. Izat, had declared Raita to be, from an engineering point of view, "very badly and dangerously situated." These Bengal and North-Western experts, in short, so worked upon the fears of the Railway Board that,though Sir F. O'Callaghan's Committee and Mr. Spring had reported the Sara site to be feasible, a fresh inquiry was deemed prudent. The result of the new investigation is, however, to confirm previous findings not only as regards the main conclusion but also in reference to many details. On the chief question at issue the Committee give their opinion in a single sentence. There are two sites at Sara, the upper and the lower, and the Committee "consider that a bridge can be constructed at either of the Sara sites with freedom from excessive risk." This direct and unqualified reply to the inquiry propounded to them is the unanimous opinion of the Committee, and it obviously disposes of all the misgivings of the Railway Board. But, it may be asked, what of the objections of eminent engineers and all the pessimistic anticipations of disaster if the Sara site were selected? The Committee examine the hostile criticisms in detail, and show them to be due to want of accurate information, misapprehensions, and gross exaggeration both of the difficulties at Sara and of the advantages of rival sites. Of the first two sources of error an example is to be found in the delusion that Isabpur is on a long straight reach of the river with a permanent bank. This is shown to be a mistake arising from a careless or unintelligent reading of Mr, Spring's Report. The permanent bank spoken of by Mr. Spring ends fifteen miles above Isabpur, where the bank does not the Committee say, "appear to differ materially from the quasi-permanent banks lower down." Yet this fictitious merit assigned to Isabpur has been so generally credited because of the erroneous statement so confidently made by high authorities that the Committee feel it necessary to emphasise the blunder in order to correct the "rather widespread misapprehension." Associated with this belief in the existence of a high and hard left bank at Isabpur is the idea that the course of the river is straighter and more permanent at that place than at Sara. The facts do not support the assertion so persistently put forward by the Bengal and Nerth-Western Railway, and their Consulting Engineers. The course of the river above Raita is "more or less straight for about ten miles and has been approximately straight for over a century," whereas the reach above Isabpur "shows a distinct tendency to embayment to the south," a fact of which, as the Committee caustically observe, Messrs Rendel and Robertson" could not have been aware from the map before them." They add that they are confident that their remarks,"in conjuntion with the map of the present course of the river," will lead Messrs. Rendal and Robertson to modify their views. It is thus evident that the unfortunate reliance of the distinguished engineers upon a four miles to the inch revenue survey map, fifty years old, has betrayed them into an opinion at variance with the actual conditions, and their appearance in the arena of controversy is a striking object lesson in the unwisdom of seeking to oblige powerful clients on the strength of imperfect materials. It follows from these exposures of the erroneous statements issued regarding the relative advantages of Isabpur and Raita that the picture of the ease with which a bridge could be built at the former site and of the appalling results of trying to bridge the river at Raita is wildly exaggerated. "So far as cheapness of cost and ease of construction, without undue risk and with freedom from difficulties of maintenance, are concerned," says the Report, "the Committee are unable to differentiate between any of the sites,—Isabpur, Mirganj, Upper Sara, and Lower Sara." The fierce scours and whirling eddies conjured up by Colonel Gracey and Mr. Izat as special dangers of the Sara site may, therefore, be dismissed as bogeys. "The pssibility of deep scour is not confined to any particular locality." Colonel Gracey and Mr. Izat enlarged upon the contention that, while it would only be necessary to construct the right guide bank at Isabpur, at Raita both banks would have to be built and an enormous quantity or earth and stone would have to be accumulated and placed in position in a single season. The risk, they said, was too great. The Committee altogether repudiate this view. In the first place, they hold that, wherever the bridge is built, both banks will require protection during the first season of operations in the river bed. And they then point out that, in their eagerness to disparage the Sara site, Colonel Gracey and Mr. Izat had entirely miscalculated the amount of meterial to be placed in position during the first season. This "serious misapprehension," as the Committee call it, reflects very little credit upon the two representatives of the Bengal and North-Western who took on themselves to scare the Railway Board. It may be added that, so far as can be seen, the one solitary advantage enjoyed by Isabpur or Mirganj over the Sara site is that the cost of the stone may be five lakhs less at those sites than at the place where, according to commercial opinion, the bridge ought to be built. This is the sole vestige of an argument left out of the whole case urged by the Bengal and North-Western when the Committee had finished their examination of its merits. Seldom we imagine has a demand for a re-consideration of a great project been based on such flimsy and untrustworthy grounds. Seldom has there been a more ignominious collapse of a blatant agitation, though it was supported by back-stairs influence of every kind and by the assistance of an inspired Press.

PARA RUBBER.

THE "PENANG GAZETTE":—Opinions on agricultural matters expressed by so high an authority as the Director of Agriculture, F.M.S., can scarcely fail to be valuable and full of interest. The article, therefore, on "Weeding in Para Rubber Cultivation" in the September "Agricultural Bulletin", from which we give extracts elsewhere in this issue, is well worth perusal, and is of greater interest as tending to confirm the impressions which experience has taught others of long residence in Malaya but with no claim to the scientific attainments of the writer in question. Mr. Carruthers has previously drawn attention to the same subject in his last annual report and discusses it at length in the annual report for 1907 which is not yet published. But he is so convinced of the good effect of green manure or cover plants, as against the commoner method of bare soil, that he desires to urge its importance on the planter even at the cost of reiteration. He points out the natural inclination of the agriculturist on entering a new country to retain his former methods of cultivation, and while this occasionally has led to improvements it also follows that European practice, so admirable in temperate climates, is frequently unsuitable for tropical and sub-tropical countries. Especially is this the case as regards weeding, and the planter, taking into consideration a country where rapid plant growth is induced by temperature and moisture, must be prepared to discard preconceived ideas. Clean weeding, which is good farming at Home, is not necessarily so out here, where one day may find the ground baked by the sun and the next sodden with rain.

We have ourselves seen rubber estates in Malaya so spick and span, so clear from weeds, so neat and parklike, that a chorus of admiration arises on viewing them, which is also echoed by many planter themselves. Mr. Carruthers has no hesitation in saying that labour and money spent on clean weeding is not a sound commercial investment. Even with lalang, the planters' "curse," the closeness of the roots of which retard the growth of rubber, he questions—looking at it from a commercial aspect—whether the great cost of the weeding is justified. It would seem that, with lalang, the growth of Para rubber is checked to the extent that a five-year-old tree is equal to a four-year-tree which has been duly tended, and other green manuras such as the sensitive planet and the passion flower are actually recommended to be planted immediately after the jungle has been burnt off. These are to prevent the ground being exposed to the sun and to retain the rich soil left after burning. A comparison of rubber thus planted with rubber in clean weeded clearings would appear to be all in favour of the former. We have heard planters state that the passion flower actually kills lalang, and on some estates where capital has vanished in expensive clearing, this particular cover plant is now being extensively used. Mr. Carruthers thus tersely sums up the results of observations:—

"To put it briefly the policy of scrape clean, expose, let in sun and rain, should be exchanged for the policy of protect, cover, retain, prevent the baking of the sun and the washing of the rain. Without any detriment to the rubber this method of cultivation reduces more than considerably the cost of bringing a rubber estate into bearing."

In these days when money is scarce and estates are many, when much capital has been expended and the first estimates have been largely exceeded too much publicity cannot be given to any recommendations from scientific authorities which are likely to reduce the heavy labour bill.

A FADDY ADJUTANT.

THE "INDIAN PLANTERS GAZETTE":—The most popular song from "The Runaway Girl" is "Oh listen to the Band." Captain Murphy, the Irish Adjutant of the C. V. R., evidently does not endorse the sentiments therein expressed. He wishes to have the same control over the Volunteer Band that Colonel Staunton had over the Gordon's Band. The public, who subscribe so largely to the fund which gives the bandsmen their salaries, instruments and clothes, are to have no voice in the matter as to when and where the Volunteer Band shall play. That is the Volunteer Adjutant all over. Not content with bossing the Commandant and civilian officers, who are afraid to oppose, for as a rule they know little of their work and careless, he would have the whole corps at his beck and call as if they were a lot of serfs. Fortunately, Captain Hobbs of the Port Defence Volunteers, is not easily cowed and it is to his sturdy opposition that we owe the "expose" which filled three columns of the "Englishman" on Saturday last.

Captain Murphy's speech would have done credit to Mr. Arnold Forter. People might prate of the danger to the public peace by the anarchist plot, but it was nothing compared to the danger that would arise if the Volunteer Band were not delivered body and bones to Captain Murphy, Adjutant! The present control of the Band by a mixed committee of civilians and military men was an outrage of the King's Regulations. "It's thraison man an' the divil knows what else" Colonel Binning and Major Girard covered their faces and wept that they should have lived to see the day—"dies irae"—but Captain Harry Hobbs, perky as a sparrow on a hedge, said the Adjutant was "wondering." There ensued a dreadful mix-up the outcome of which is not easy to discover. Captain Murphy said he would not continue to be Secretary to the Band unless he got his own way and Captain Hobbs retorted that it would be good riddance of bad rubbish. There was no duel, not even in French style.

We are not sure that Captain Murphy got up this "diversion" for the sole purpose of providing our Hare Street contemporary with copy, but it looks mighty like it. He is a great friend of one of the Associate Kings and sympathises with the poor fellow's woes in the unexpected competition that has arisen in the absence of the twin. Be that as it might, he had long since resigned the Secretaryship of the Band and really had no legal right to call the meeting. His speech was wholly gratuitous from beginning to end and has made a singularly unfortunate impression on the public mind. People will discontinue subscribing altogether if they think that the Band is to be at absolute disposal of the Adjutant to give or with-hold as he likes; and there will be much dissatisfaction among the bandsmen themselves if they suspect that the present fredom they enjoy of entering into private engagements is to be curtailed. What earthly sense there is in creating such conditions to satisfy a fad in which nobody believes passes our comprehension. The present arrangement is excellent. If funds are inadequate there is always an appeal to public generosity. Such appeal would not lie if the public thought they would have in future to listen to the Band on sufferance.

A MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

THE "STATESMAN":—As was to be expected, the recent movement in Calcutta in favour of a Medical Registration Act for India is receiving the hearty support of the accredited organs of the medical profession at Home. The "British Medical Journal," for example, in a leading article, warmly approves of the proposal, and repeats what has already been said here, that the matter has become one of urgent importance, not from any desire to interfere with those who profess the ancient Hindu and Mahomedan systems of medicine in which the bulk of the people still prefer to trust, but by the rise in Calcutta of schools of Western medicine, organised by private practitioners, and formed on the model of the less reputable institutions in Europe and America. These are mere diploma mills. They possess neither laboratories, dissecting-rooms, lecture theatres, nor libraries, nor, except in one idstance, even a hospital. Yet they grant numerous parchments, very closely resembling those of Calcutta University, It is unfair to those medical graduates of the University who have obtained their degrees after five or six years' hard study, that they have to face the competition of men who write L. M. S. on their name boards on the strength of diplomas which they have purchased. Our contemporary agrees with Colonel Lukis that there is ample room in Calcutta for a properly equipped medical institution staffed by Bengalis in addition to the Government Medical College, but in order to make this possible large sums must be subscribed for the buildings. Such a school, it adds, should be inspected by and affiliated to the University, and allowed to send up its students for the university examination. This would create a healthy competition and at the same time maintain a proper standard of education in a subject on which the lives of so many depend.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 16.

The rainfall due to the Bay current has been entirely confined to Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, being local in both areas. That due to the Arabian Sea Monsoon occurred in Hyderabad, Bombay, the Deccan and the Southern half of the Central Provinces. Over the rest of the country the weather has been dry. In North-west India, the United Provinces, Bihar and Central India, skies are clear.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Moulmein, Rangoon, and Akyab, one inch; Bassein and Bhamo, two; Toungoo, one and a half; Yamethin and Mandalay, three-quarters; Sibsagar and Mymensingh, two; Akola, Malegaon and Ahmednagar, one; Sholapur, two.

Humidity is in considerable defect in the United Provinces and in the west of the country in India; temperature is normal throughout the country.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma and Assam and local rain in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (15th)	94·1	82·1	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	80·3	...	00·0
Muskat (15th)	93·3	85·8	...	0·00
Multan	97·3	75·5	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	90·9	68·6	...	43·03
Lahore	95·4	74·2	...	30·49
Sirsa	98·3	74·6	...	21·04
Ambala	94·5	74·0	...	17·00
Delhi	92·7	77·2	...	37·60
Agra	94·5	76·0	...	32·89
Mainpuri	92·3	75·0	...	24·78
Jhansi	92·5	76·5	...	24·61
Cawnpore	94·4	76·5	...	32·40
Allahabad	94·6	77·5	...	32·44
Jacobabad	100·1	74·8	...	2·80
Karachi	85·0	77·0	...	5·61
Ajmer	87·9	71·2	...	33·11
Jaipur	89·7	71·1	...	35·01
Kotah	91·0	74·1	...	39·62
Bhuj	93·1	74·0	...	11·15
Dwarka	84·8	75·2	...	13·35
Veraval	85·2	73·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	93·4	70·7	...	17·53
Bhavnagar Para	93·6	75·5	...	23·44
Surat	91·6	76·1	0·25	44·09
Ahmedabad	95·6	73·2	...	32·51
Deesa	90·3	74·2	...	37·41
Neemuch	90·0	66·8	...	24·01
Indore	89·6	67·1	...	24·18
Jubbulpore	86·5	74·8	...	57·26
Saugor	88·6	71·5	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	89·1	71·6	...	36·34
Khandwa	90·2	75·1	...	18·61
Akola	88·2	73·6	1·10	31·54
Amraoti	86·3	73·3	0·98	26·91
Nagpur	86·6	74·6	0·59	46·85
Chanda	85·5	76·5	0·02	53 37
Raipur	89·2	76·1	0·39	44·83
Bombay	87·2	78·9	0·03	47·45
Ratnagiri	84·8	76·9	0·24	74·91
Mormugao	83·5	74·7	...	101·69
Karwar	88·8	...	...	130·48
Malegaon	89·4	71·1	1·07	12·23
Ahmednagar	79·4	69·0	1·05	12·30
Poona	84·0	71·3	0·50	13·33
Sholapur	84·8	70·4	2·18	18·12
Bijapur	82·2	71·2	0·15	7·82
Belgaum	81·3	67·6	0·06	51·09
Aurangabad	84·7	71·7	0·60	16·65
Nizamabad (Indur)	82·9	72·7	0·12	39·00
Hyderabad	82·8	72·7	0·76	20·72
Mangalore	84·7	74·4	0·13	138·94
Calicut	84·8	74·1	...	89·46
Cochin	85·7	77·3	...	71·98
Colombo	88·5	78·3	...	8·61
Masulipatam	85·8	77 1	01·1	14·72
Bellary	90·0	72·8	00·3	4·52
Cuddapah	90·7	74·6	...	8·81
Madras	89·0	77·5	...	2·90
Bangalore	80·8	66·8	...	9·86
Coimbatore	89·4	70·3	...	2·90
Trichinopoly	95·1	76·3	...	10·99
Negapatam	95·4	78·0	...	10·22

In column wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·00 (66·45); G. T. H.=0·00 (63·01); St. G. H.=0·00 (62·51); C. P. = 0·03 (47·45).

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear. Moisture in the air has increased at Lahore and decreased at Delhi and Ambala. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect in day temperature at Lahore. Winds are westerly to north-westerly generally, while Multan reports a calm.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud continues at Mainpuri but skies have cleared over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual throughout. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has increased in Lower Sind, elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is below the average at Jaipur and Kotah. Day temperature has decreased and remains below normal in Sind and continues normal in Rajputana. Temperature during night is equal to the average. Winds are easterly in Upper Sind, south-westerly to westerly at Ajmere and Karachi and northerly at Jaipur, while Kotah has a calm.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports a fall of 0·25inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar, but in Central India West they continue clear. The air is drier than usual at Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch and Indore. Maximum temperature is in slight excess of normal at Indore and Ahmedabad, while minimum temperature has fallen at Neemuch and is now slightly below the average there. Elsewhere both temperatures are normal. Winds are easterly at Surat and north-westerly in Cutch and Kathiawar, while calms prevail in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; the important falls being 1·10 inches at Akola, 0·68 inch at Amraoti, 0·59 inch at Nagpur and 0·39 inch at Raipur. Cloud has increased at Jubbulpore, while skies are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased at Akola, Jubbulpore and Raipur and remains normal. Temperature is normal. Winds are northerly to north-westerly at Akola, Amraoti and Raipur, southerly to south-westerly at Jubbulpore and Saugor, and Khandwa and Nagpore record calms.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has received 0·24 inch of rain. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has increased generally. Temperature remains normal. Winds are north-easterly to easterly at Bombay and Mormugao and south-westerly at Karwar, but Ratnagiri records a calm.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen. Sholapur has had 2·13 inches, Malegaon 1·07 inches, Ahmednagar 1·05 inches, Hyderabad 0·76 inch, Aurangabad 0·60 inch, Poona 0·50 inch and Belgaum 0·06 inch. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air has increased generally and is now in excess at Sholapur and Poona. Winds are north-westerly to northerly at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Aurangabad, while calms are recorded elsewhere.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen over nearly the whole of the reporting area and pressure along the West Coast is slightly below the average.

Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, local rain in Kathiawar and parts of the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and a few falls may occur in the Central Provinces and also in the Konkan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Colaba.	Fort
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	66·45	63·01	62·51	47·42
Wednesday, 16th September.	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	66·45	63·01	62·51	47·42
Up to same date last year	92·11	96·98	97·98	99·40

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·00	58 67	46·57	89·95

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 16th September was 29·825 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps is entitled to free Tickets for his family. Tickets for Guests will be issued at the rate of Re. 1 each.

Applications for tickets must be made to the President, Sub-Committee together with name of Guests and remittance, addressed to the Head-Quarter Office, Fort. No application will be considered after the 20th instant.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th September.

411.—Detail for the week ending 19th Instant:—

To-day Thursday, 17th Inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 18th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Cannon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday, 19th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

412.—Rifle Matches—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1908-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information:—

The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks.

Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 20th September 1908.

No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.

The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs 5,110.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

MR. THOMAS CHEALL, of Hayward's Heath, was wearing at the time, when he was seized with an illness which proved fatal, the boots in which he had been married forty-two years previously. He had worn them regularly every Sunday since 1866, and had had them soled twice only.

A DANGEROUS but highly successful experiment—believed to be the second of its kind ever attempted—has been carried out with a diamond-back rattlesnake in the Bostock jungle at Earl's Court. The object was to procure from the snake a quantity of venom in order to further the theory of a prominent New York medical man that the poison, considerably diluted, is likely to prove effective in the treatment of insanity. "Osca," the occupant of the snake cave at the jungle, believed to be the only person who can handle a crotalus with impunity reached into the compartment containing the rattler with a long wire, caught up the snake, and bore it to the operating room. The snake was laid on the operating table, and it immediately thrust forth its fangs. "Osca" grabbed the creature at the back of its jaws with his thumb and forefinger, and pinned it down. A saucer covered with linen was then placed in front of its head, and, as was expected, the snake immediately shot out its forked tongue, and elapsed the linen between its jaws, causing a stream of deadly fluid to pass into the saucer.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"HEADS."

If you are unfortunate enough to be known as the weekly correspondent, your description of "frocks and frills" at the last dance may lead you into serious and trouble; and your life will most certainly be made hateful to you by the fair sex if you do not mention their last year's rechauffes in your article—headed "Doings at B—pore."

In writing it is almost impossible to preserve your indentity. Call yourself what you will, you are bound to be discovered, and, according to the saying "He who is discovered is lost," you are most hopelessly 'lost' to popularity for ever after the discovery. I was once ablo to run a "Fashion letter" for about two seasons without being "lost," but only by adopting this system—Describing my own clothes. Then when we ladies gathered round at the Club after tennis and sat discussing the frocks, I used to grumble and growl at the "person" who would describe my dresses time after time, and say "It does handicap one frightfully when you have only two garments to wear at all the garden parties, polo matches, race meetings, etc., and to read this—'At the Races Mrs. X looked charming in green.'—'At the Polo amongst others, Mrs. X wore a most becoming green dress.'—'A most successful garden party was given at Government House by Lady Blank. The ladies' frocks were charming. Mrs. X wore a new shade of green, and a large black hat,' etc. "Now you must be sick to death of Mrs. X's green dress. I am—and I have to wear it."

This time I mean to be absolutely original and strike out a new line, leaving frocks and frills severely alone, and give you a description of the different Heads at the dance. In the reading you may recognise yourself but you won't know me, so I mean to take as much license in my description of your head and her head and my head as the Padre does on Sunday evenings when he declaims against the latest Sins in Society—without any fear of interruption or of contradiction. Heads of all shapes and sizes. Heads of all colours—Fluffy heads? Plain heads! Elaborate, and simple heads—Untidy Heads—and Severe heads: all come under my range. So here goes for No. 1.

To arrive at the correct length, breadth, and height of this lady's head when dressed for the evening, a yard measure will be required. I should say, roughly speaking about thirty-six inches across. It is very high, and broad, and yet low—for at the back it is done in a kind of 'bun knot," resting on the neck. Across the front width (I must apologize for using a dress-making term) there seem to be festoons of flowers but on closer inspection it turns out to be an arrangement of hair, pulled out, twisted, rolled, patted, and pinned into the "as you like it" fashion. A length of blue ribbon struggles bravely to find an opening, and after a scramble through several rolls and puffs of hair, finally emerges triumphantly at the side—in a smart bow. Towards the back region of the head romps an ostrich plume, which in the breeze is never still, now standing on its hind legs as if it thought itself once again on the sandy deserts of Africa—now dropping sadly to the side realising its sad fate in being only for show. Poor little plume with so much energy and such a doom.

"The Severe head" is the next, and I hope I am not being too personal. It is beauty unadorned (only not beautiful). This type is by way of being classical: it is very plain,—and flat. The hair is dragged back and taken down each side of the face and rolled up into a small knot behind. There is a track in the middle (some people call it a parting). It has such a squashed forlorn look about it and suggests "early piety" at home. I rather long to have a good ruffle and fluffle at this head and give the lady ten years new lease of looks.

No. 3. Now this is what I imagine goes on when Mrs. A pays a visit to the local hairdresser to give him full instructions (before the ball).

The colour of Mrs. A's hair gives poor Mr. Patchouli such trouble, as Mrs. A is always wanting a change. War wages: Mr. Patchouli wrings his hands and weeps while Mrs. A. rages. Some fashion plates are then produced, "quite the leading style at Home, worn at Her Majesty's Court," etc. (Mrs. A.) "Yes-yes that will do; only not so high." "Certainly and a leetle fuller, where Mad—go thin—and the colour?"

"Something that will mateh my dress—Brown and Violet." Mr. Patchouli expostulates: "Brown, it will not do for Madame, it will be terrible with my shade of hair. I do my best, but—"

"I am surprised at you—quite surprised. Very well, I will expect it at 6 o'clock—nothing else—thinks."

In due time the hair goes back in a neat cardboard box. When opened the tint is divine; when on it is a triumph of Mr. Patchouli's art—Josephine style—all curls, and puffs, and waves of well "tonged" hair—(ripples of the sea on a sandy beach). A superb diamond ornament lends a finishing touch to this, the Elaborate head.

Then there's the "Cuddly Head" with its dear little curls; the head that likes to cuddle down on his shoulder and to stay there till the band strikes up a fresh waltz; and "The next is ours I think" interrupts the cuddle. Such a natural little head, with its cunning curls (that do not mind the damp). Curls that curl up all the tighter in the rain. Little stray locks that are never in their place, fascinating golden ringlets that catch your eye, and catch your heart, and twirl round and round, so tight.

Dear little fluffy head—what an arrant flirt you are, and how you love to get your victims behind that big palm which is the most sought after as a sitting-out place at the dances, and how many times you leave a golden hair, caught in a sleeve button, or a shoulder strap! . . . .

The Untidy Head is worthy of note for its untidiness. The hair seems to be wandering all over the place, and the bunch of grapes which dangle on one side lend a most rakish air to the lady in question. The remarks I hear passed about you are that your head is "Hidden Treasure"—and "Covent Garden at 5 a.m." I have never been there at that early hour. All the same in spite of the remarks I would rather be the untidy head than this one.

The Burlington Arcade, the golden type—a warm mass of colour which shines in the electric light. A noble structure this, and done at Home. There are several primary stages to go through. First and foremost, the hair wash "which is absolutely harmless and not a dye"!? If you were 200 yards away from this lady, with her pretty hair, and pink cheeks, and nice straight eyebrows, you might be excused for saying "Who is that lovely woman?" but if you are two yards off you will certainly say "Oh!!" (in that tone that expresses so much).

There is a lovely smell of violets too about. I conclude from this she wears one of the scenty sponge-bag arrangement things on her head when she is "purdah." Perhaps you will put me down as jealous, and all the other adjectives that we indulge in relating to our sex. I may be all the adjectives you can think of. My only excuse is I am a woman. Still, for all that, I strive to keep my head in the right place, and up to this I have not lost it. —Have you?—

VERITAS.

FALLING down steps at Hanley, an old man, named John Shenstone, was killed. Forty years ago, he used to declare, he had a dream in which it was shown to him that he would die through falling downstairs. When telling the story he usually added, "I expect my end will come that way."

VAST IMPROVEMENTS

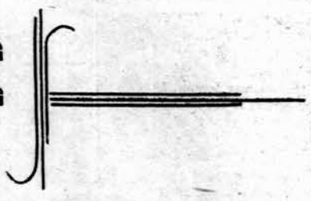
is the order of the day with us.

FORGING - - - - - - - -

AHEAD - - - - - - - - -

Our daily endeavour is to forge ahead the facilities of the shopping public by laying our vast establishment out in a manner most convenient to our customers. For this reason we have now removed the Ladies' Section downstairs, a move which has been unanimously approved of by everyone who has seen our glorious display of Novelties. Necessaries and Luxuries for the coming season,

MILLINERY
DRESS MAKING
SHIRT MAKING
TAILORING
& FURNISHING



rank among our specialites and our present arrangements are now complete for the coming season which, we anticipate, will be a Record one.

MAKE A POINT OF CONCENTRATING YOUR SHOPPING WITH US.

RARE VALUE - - - - - - - -

NEW GOODS - - - - - - - -

IMMENSE VARIETY - - - - -

SOUND QUALITY - - - - - - -

WE GIVE YOU THE BEST VALUE IN BOMBAY.

SMART SHOP ... ...

SMART GOODS ... ...

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PARRY - - - - - - - -

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SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Fourth Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 16.

The fourth day was favoured with fine weather, though owing to some rain the course was a trifle sticky. There was the usual large attendance, with honours fairly evenly divided, the last race coming to the assistance of the bookmakers. Some splendid finishes were witnessed, beginning with the Pony Champion Chase, when Perquisite and Robin were under the whip the whole of the straight, the hot favourite winning very narrowly. In the Grand Annual Seclusion found his weight too much, though flattering on entering the straight, but Lamrock and Cairnsmore had a great fight, the former passing the latter in a good race. Nell Gwynne fell, but Mr. Charrington fortunately was unhurt. As good a finish as the first race was seen in the Visitors' Plate, when the favourite Oakton made all his own running and secured a short head verdict from Mallinyook, putting in a late run, many thinking the latter had won. The Dealers New Plate resulted in an easy win for well-backed Jehangir. Wise Bird was a very hot favourite for the Horse Handicap, but Chivalry getting a good start, held his own fairly comfortably from Ianthe, finishing well, with the favourite a poor third in a fast run race. As mentioned, the race was a very bad upset. Caravan and Hermit were in most demand, but neither were seen in the early part of the race, Caravan failing to secure a place, Hermit running last. Rajput following. Wadi came away near the bend and held Little Joker very safe, the owner only having a small bets the public ignoring the winner.

Some betting has taken place in the Governor's Cup, Precious and Sialkote being slightly better fancied than the rest. There is very open betting, sixes being offered against the field. Details :—

THE PONY CHAMPION CHASE. Distance—About 1 mile 7 furlongs, the pony steeplechase course.

Captain Grant's Perquisite 11st 12 lbs...Mr Charrington 1
Major Moore's Robin 9st 9lbs.....Bond 2

Betting.—3 to 1 on Perquisite and 5 to 1 against Robin.

Robin started off with a slight lead, Perquisite taking the shortest course round the bend. Going into the open, Robin led by two lengths, increasing to six on crossing the road and eight behind the trees. Perquisite beginning to creep up, took the last jump within a length, and a desperate finish with whips ensued the whole of the straight, Perquisite winning by a short head on the post. Time—4 mins. 6secs.

THE POONA GRAND NATIONAL. Distance—About 2 miles 1 furlong.

Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lamrock 10st. 2lbs., Northmore 1
Captain Barrett's Cairnsmore 9st ..... T Ferguson 2
The Hon'ble Mr Apcar's Seclusion 12st 7lbs L Hoyt 3
Major Moore's Daroji 10st 5lbs..... Bond 4

Also ran.—Nell Gwynne 9st 6lbs (fell).

Betting.—5 to 4 against Seclusion, 5 to 2 Lamrock, 4 to 1 Daoji, and 5 to 1 Nell Gwynne.

Lamrock took a slight lead from Cairnsmore, Seclusion and Nell Gwynne. At the jump opposite the Stand, Seclusion pecked badly. The next jump also was bad. At the nine furlongs Lamrock led by six lengths, Nell Gwynne coming second. At the mile in the open Daroji was second with Seclusion last. Nell Gwynne unsaddling his rider at the second jump behind the trees, Daroji passed the leader, also Cairnsmore four lengths behind; Seclusion a bad last. Entering the course Lamrock and Seclusion came up, and the former going strong, passed a winner in a good race by a length; four next. Time—4 mins. 21 secs.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Mr R R S's Oakton 9st .....Hill 1
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mallinyook 7st 11lb Southall 2
Mr Kelso's St Patrick 8st 5lbs.....Killorn 3
Aga Shah's Sugar Apple 7st 6lbs .....Kamad 4

Also ran.—Fireworks 9st 10st, The Master 8st 9lbs, Zotique 8st 7lbs, Dulcimer 8st 3lbs, Keenahan 7st 12lbs, and Sir Galahad 7st.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Oakton, 5 to 2 The Master, 3 to 1 Mallinyook, 6 to 1 Fireworks, and longer odds the rest.

Oakton led out followed by St. Patrick and Sugar Apple with Mallinyook coming at the bend. In the straight St. Patrick came up to the leader, who held him, and staying out a strong rush from the outside by Mallinyook, won by a short head; three quarters next. Time—1 min. 44 3-4 secs.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Goculdass's Jehangir 7st 10lbs .....A. Hoyt 1
Mr R R S's Devon 7st 10lbs.....Killorn 2
Mr Abdoola Mana's Arab Sheik, 7st 11lbs (carried 8st 3lbs) .....Evans 3
Mr Wahed's Wild Poppy, 8st .....Barrett 4

Also ran.—Chungir 8st 6lbs, Winter 8st 4lbs, Great Power 8st 3lbs, Maimoon 8st 3lbs, Lofan 8st 2lbs, Hoodail 7st 13lbs, England 7st 11lbs, and M. V. O. 7st 10lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Jehangir and Devon, 4 to 1 England, 6 to 1 Chungir and M. V. O., 7 to 1 Maimoon and Wild Poppy and 11 to 1 the rest.

Winter led out, followed by M. V. O. and Arab Sheik. At the half mile M. V. O. led with Wild Poppy third. At the bend Devon and Jehangir came up behind and in the straight Jehangir drew away, easily winning by four lengths; one and a quarter next. Time—1min. 39 3-5 secs.

THE HORSE HANDICAP. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr J B's Chivalry, 9st 5lbs .....Barrett 1
Mr Goculdass's Ianthe, 8st 3lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Mr Kelso's Wise Bird, 8st 11lbs .....Killorn 3
Thakur Scipal Singh's Rustile, 7st 10lbs...Melsom 4

Also ran.—Killua 10st 5lbs, Lovania 10st 11lbs, Picturesque 9st 8lbs, Forfeit 8st 7lbs, Mozart 8st 7lbs, Jolly Abbot 8st 5lbs, Pinches 8st 2lbs, Bœolic 7st 11lbs and Conscience 7st 4lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Wise Bird, 4 to 1 against Chivalry, 6 to 1 Bucolic, 7 to 1 Ianthe, 8 to 1 Rustile and Picturesque and longer odds the rest.

Again Bucolic got badly away, Chivalry leading with Rustile, followed by Wise Bird and Ianthe. At the bend Ianthe drew up second, but Chivalry, well in hand, won fairly comfortably by a neck; length next. Time—1min. 2 secs.

THE SELLING PLATE. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr Oomer's Rajput 7st 9lbs..... A Hoyt 1
Mr Martin Essayie's Little Joker 8st 8lbs Southall 2
Mr Fred's Court-Martial 9st 7lbs.....Taylor 8
Mr Mistry's Caravan 7st 9lbs (carried 8st 2lbs), Evans 4

Also ran.—Sir Jamal 9st 2lbs, Hermit 9st, Lucky Shot 8st 9lbs, Express 8st 2lbs, Osborne 8st 11lbs, Muddaries 7st 13lbs, Wadi 7st 11lbs, Arcadia 7st 6lbs (carried 7st 7lbs), Sublime 7st 6lbs, and Disguise 7st 2lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Caravan, 7 to 2 Hermit, 5 to 1 Disguise, 6 to 1 Sublime, 7 to 1 Little Joker, 8 to 1 Muddaries and Sir Jamal and 10 to 1 the rest.

Wadi was first out followed by Rajput and Osborne. tA the three furlongs Rajput led from Oborne Little Joker and Court-Martial. In the straight Rajput comfortably held his own from Little Joker and won by a length and a half; same next. Time—1min. 22secs.

QUETTA AUTUMN RACES.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 16.

There was a large and fashionable assemblage at the first day's Autumn Races, which took place this afternoon. Among those present were Sir Henry, Lady and Miss McMahon and General Clements.

The following is the result of the day's racing :—

ARAB NOVICE STAKES.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Fell's Orion 1
Captain Corlett's Peacock 2
Mr. Bethell's No Trumps 3
Mr. Rome's Tinker 4

Won by half a length ; half a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Also ran.—Barkies, Parthiv, Napoleon, Richard, Sirdar and Sohrab.

Time.—1 min. 29 1-2 secs.

NOVICE PLATE.—4 furlongs.

Mr. Fielden's Fanchette 1
Lieut.-Col. Boileau's Planchette 2
Mr. Saunders' Dame Durden 3
Captain James' Meteor 4

Time.—55 secs.

Also ran.—Jane and Mahratta.

BALLI PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. W. Graham's Achievement 1
Major Morris' Ivanhoe II 2
Mr. Chaplain's Brown Boy 3
Lieut.-Col. O'Donnell's Necklace 4

Won by two lengths ; half a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 9 secs.

Also ran.—Black Arab.

SAMUNGLI STAKES.—6 furlongs.

Captain Molloy's Tigris 1
Major Shearman's Akolia 2
Captain Ready's Alexies 3
Lieut.-Col. O'Donnell's Muscana 4

Won by a head ; 2 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 29 secs.

Also ran.—Rivalry, Lender and Sirdar.

CHILTON HURDLE RACE.—1 mile, over 6 flights of hurdles.

Lieut.-Col. Boileau's Godiva 1
Mr. O'Hara's Ariadne 2
Sir Henry McMahon's Vesta 3
Captain Wedgewood's Cherry Ripe 4

Won by half a length ; half a length between second and third. Time.—2 min. 10 secs.

HORSE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Chaplin's Myrtle 1
Captain Hallowes' Bar Sinister 2
Mr. O'Hara's Bill Squires 3
Mr. Underwood's Mafeking 4

Won by one and a half lengths ; half a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 2 2/5 secs.

Also ran.—Dawn, Tatters, Sir John, Lucky, Glitters, Melody and King Tom.

OPEN POLO SCURRY—3 furlongs.

Mr. Fielden's Fanchette 1
Mr. Chaplin's Tam Ring 2
Major Merris' Ivanhoe II. 3
Captain Ready's Lady Flo 4

Won by 2 lengths ; one length between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—40 secs.

Also ran.—Abe, Diana and Khargosh.

ARAB PONY SCURRY.—3 furlongs.

Captain Ready's Kildare 1
Mr. Bethell's Grey Friar 2

Won by 2 lengths ; 1 length between 2nd and 3rd. Time 40 secs.

Also ran.—Akolia, Nigma, Lender, Rivalry, Don Juan, and Sjuan.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

CARABINEERS BEAT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

The third game of the Tournament, despite the attractions of the Poona Race meeting, was well patronized and there was quite a good crowd both within the enclosures and out. Dark clouds towards 4 p.m. succeeding a sunny day and though resulting in only a drizzle, rendered the finely laid-out pitch on the Cooperage a bit slippery. The runners-up of the past year were decidedly the superior of the two and their victory was fully deserved, although one would like them to play less of the penalizing game.

In a purely football sense, the game was not a great one but it created an impression of its own by its virility. It was fast from beginning to end with plenty of kick and rush, though science was often wanting. In the initial moiety, the exchanges were of a rather even nature and one goal all at the interval was a fair criterion. The second half, however, saw the soldiers exert their manifest superiority and three points more were registered for them to one by the enemy.

The local team made a number of changes in the eleven which represented them during the Harwood League. Gilbert, who was to serve them in goal having sustained bad cuts on the face and arms in attempting to save a drowning men at Arthur Bunder on Tuesday night, was replaced by Moffat, who, though only a novice, proved equal to his charge and many of his saves, particularly with awkward balls, were much appreciated. His left-back, Chapman, however, was poorly partnered in Crole-Rees, the latter being as a rule slow. Hotz, just over an attack of fever, and Kay, not in knickers for some time past, were poor as halves but the centre-half, Osborne, played a grand game, and time and often rescued his side from intricate positions. A great mistake was made by the team to play a half in the forward line and while Bellamy would have done, as usual, effective work in the former, he was seen to be out of his place as outside-left. Woolley played a dashing game in the centre but the shining light was Barrett, inside-left. Individual play on his part was responsible for the first civilian goal and the second one was also scored by him, out of a bit of good play from the centre. The team, as a whole, apart from individual merits, could not combine. The halves were too far seperated from their forwards and whenever the latter broke though, it was only to find themselves sent back for want of support. Perhaps if the halves had played up, the margin of difference would have been less.

As to the visitors, they combined excellently and feeding the wings was carried on with a great deal of success. Luxton, centre-half, and Chick and Maxwell on the left wing played a great game and the centres and the shooting of the second-named were often brilliant. The threes were always where they were wanted while the backs were ever found ready to check the attacks of the invades.

Sergeant Dow refereed on this occasion and had frequently to haul up players, and he was quite in the right in doing so. But one decision of his, in turning out the centre-half of the Carabineers, that too towards the very close, for resenting some decision of his, seems to us to be an over-strict interpretation of Rule 13, for naturally a certain amount of less of temper must be allowed to a player after fifty-eight minutes' of play.

The civilians winning the toss, elected to defend the Bandstand goal and the visitors kicked off. Their left wing rushed for the opposite ground but Moffat saved a shot from the inside-left. The Commercial left securing possession of the ball, Woolley put in a run but Gilham stopped his progress. Osborne then sent a long shot which went slightly wide. The Carabineers were now on the ball and Chick sent a pretty centre which Chapman cleared. A good short-passing and dodging game was witnessed on the same ground but ended in Brown sending behind. Pickervance having forced Barrett to retire when the latter was breaking through, saw the Military again well up and Luxton scored amidst cheers. After some play in midfield, Harwood passed the leather to Barrett and the latter rushing past the halves and backs, beat Judson and equalised. The ball was then seen at both ends, the backs and goal-keepers being given plenty of work to do. A "free" to the Commercials just outside the penalty area having profited them nothing, the Carabineers then pressed and Hall challenging Moffat, the latter cleared with his fist but on Luxton attempting to rush it through, he again cleared. Soon afterwards, from a centre from Chick, Hall headed at an angle and as Maxwell volleyed it in, Moffat averted danger. A mistake by the Military left-half led to the Commercials making headway but Kay kicking out when opposed, again let in the enemy. A strong assault was made but however met with no success. Score :—

Carabineers ..... 1 goal.
Commercial Gymkhana ..... 1 goal.

Even play opened the second half, and though both goals were dangerously threatened, no score was registered. After about seven or eight minutes play of this order, in a scrimmage out of a corner-kick, the home team having been hauled up outside the penalty area, Brothwell kicked the sphere at the posts but the custodian saved and Maxwell making a fresh attempt, the ball struck the left upright and rolled out. The Gymkhana made now a bid for goal but being driven out, the Carabineers were again in front of the civilian flags and a missile from Luxton having been cleared by Moffat, a strong struggle ensued there till Osborne relieved by kicking out. From the throw-in, however, Maxwell secured the ball and sent it between the posts. "A free again gave the home team an opportunity to cross the line but the forwards being unsupported, they had to fall back, thereby letting in the adversary. A miskick of Chapman permitted Brown to send a fine centre, which producing a corner, a scrimmage ensued and Chick by a stinging shot scored No. 3. Repulsed at a fresh attack, the Military lines were pierced and Woolley getting past the defence, passed to Barrett and the latter netted the ball. From the kick-off, the Carabineers were again on the aggressive and Maxwell registered the fourth goal.

The Gymkhana at this stage, rallying round, made a charge and it was during this attack that Brothwell was ordered off the field. Further scoring was however impossible. Score :—

Carabineers ..... 4 goals.
Commercial Gymkhana..... 2 goals.

TEAMS.

CARABINEERS.		COMMERCIAL GYM.
Judson	Goal.	Moffat
Gilham	Backs.	Crole-Rees.
Hewes		Chapman (capt)
Brayshaw	Half-backs.	Kay.
Brothwell		Osborne.
Pickervance		Hotz.
Brown	Forwards.	Harwood.
Hall		Barrett.
Luxton (capt)		Woolley.
Maxwell		Elliot.
Chick		Bellamy.

REFEREE.—Sergeant Dow.

ROVERS' SPRINTING COMPETITION.

During the interval, the race was held between the R. G. A. and the East Lancs.

The following players represented their teams :—

R. G. A.	EAST LANCS.
Southcote	Jackson
Titley	Boyle
McKeowen	Howarth.

The order at the winning post was.

Southcote 1
Titley 2
Jackson 3
Howarth 4
McKeowen 5
Boyle 6

R. G. A. are winners by 11 points to 4.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

16th Lancers vs. Connaught Rangers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 16.

The game between these two teams, which ended in a pointless draw last evening, was played off at Annandale this morning.

Notwithstanding the hard fought out game of the previous evening, both teams appeared to be quite fresh, and shortly after the kick-off, the centre forward of the Connaughts put in a pretty shot, which the custodian of the Lancers' goal failed to save, thus scoring the first goal for the Connaughts.

Pretty even play followed after this, when the Lancers' centre-forward, getting possession of the ball, shot in a beauty. The game stood one all, when half time was called.

In the second half, the Lancers were pressing their opponents the whole time, and a hard shot by the Lancers centre-forward, re-bounded off the back of one of the Rangers and slipped into the goal.

The Lancers after this had it all their own way and, in a few seconds, secured their third goal, which was shot in by their inside right.

On the ball being centred, the Lancers' inside right getting possession of it shot in a lovely goal, which was impossible to save, thus securing the 4th goal for his side.

The Connaught Rangers played hard, to a man, while the Lancers on the other hand proved far too good for them. On the call of time, the game stood —16th Lancers, 4 goals ; Connaught Rangers, 1 goal.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 16.

CAMERONIANS (holders) VS. ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES WIN ONE TO LOVE.

This game was looked forward to with a great deal of interest, and the public witnessed a good game. The Rifles had two good shots at goal in the first few minutes, but these were well warded off. Shortly after a free kick against the Rifles goal-keeper was well saved. Both teams were playing strong, and the Irish twice narrowly missed scoring. A corner against the Irish resulted in a goal kick, and shortly after the Rifles missed a very good opening. Play ruled fairly even, both sides pressing in turn, and half-time arrived with no score. From the re-start the Irish came with a combined rush and tried two shots, which failed. Shortly after a corner gave them an opening, and the shot missed by inches. They, however, sustained a very hot attack, and for about ten minutes hemmed the Cams. in gaining corner after corner. The Cams, however, now had a look, and gave the Irish a hot five minutes, but the Rifles returned to the attack, and five minutes to time a good centre by the right wing gave their inner-left the opportunity, and he banged it into the net amidst great applause. The Cameronians now brushed up, and a shot by their centre was well saved by the goal-keeper, from which the Irish right-wing got possession and narrowly missed scoring. After the Rifles obtained two corners in quick succession, but could not convert them. The whistle sounded, leaving them victorious by one to love.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS VS. BLACK WATCH.

BLACK WATCH WIN 2 TO 1.

In the first three minutes the Black Watch missed a good opportunity of scoring, and from the goal kick the Fusiliers' left went down the wing and centred, from which their centre forward scored. Play ruled very even for a time till the Black Watch right wing tried a shot which hit the bar, and on the rebound the centre forward banged it in, thus equalising. Both teams now worked hard to take the lead, but were unsuccessful, half-time arriving with the score one all.

From the re-start the Black Watch went down, but a good opening was spoilt by the ball going wild. Shortly after their centre forward headed, but the goal was disallowed on the plea of offside. The game now became fast and the Fusiliers' centre forward in his eagerness to score kicked too hard and was robbed of the ball. An appeal for hand ball in the penalty area against the Fusiliers was referred to the linesman, who decided in favour of the Fusiliers. After this the Black Watch had the best of the exchanges and on one occasion had bad luck in not scoring. When the whistle sounded, the Black Watch were pressing, but unable to score, the score being one all.

An extra twenty minutes was played, during the second half of which the Black Watch left-half scored a beautiful goal, making the score—Black Watch, 2 ; Northumberland Fusiliers, 1. Nothing further of note occurred, and the game ended in favour of the Black Watch.

Among those who deserve special mention are the backs of both teams.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE ninth meeting was brought off yesterday, but owing to a heavy shower early in the afternoon, the going on the Maidan was not so good as it otherwise would have been, although much firmer than at the previous meetings. The attendance, as usual, was a good one, but the afternoon's enjoyment was to some extent marred by a sharp shower which fell during the proceedings and the approach of heavy thunderstorm which rendered the light extremely bad and necessitated omitting from the programme the Whistling Coon Stakes and running the Horse and Pony Steeplechases as one event. These meetings retain their undoubted popularity and the excellent attendance every week and the number of entries received for each event must be exceedingly gratifying to those who take so much trouble and give up so much of their spare time to make each meeting a success. The number of competitors who turn out on Wednesday afternoons augurs well for the success of the Big meeting which is advertised to take place on the 22nd, 24th and 26th of next month.

It is gratifying to learn that the Gymkhana Annual Athletic Meeting is to be revived again this year. The meeting will be held on the 10th and 17th Oct.

The entries for the various events have in nearly every case exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who are responsible for the programme.—To return to the business in hand, the opening event of yesterday's programme was jumping for Horses and Ponies. Although the going was considerably better than at some of the earlier meetings the standard of the jumping had not proportionately improved, most of the animals preferring to remain the wrong side of the fence Credit must however be given to Mr. Stileman and Mr. Symonds whose respective mounts fenced in splendid style, Mr. Stileman winning the Horse event and Mr. Symonds that for Ponies. Mr. Bruce was second to Mr. Stileman and Mr. Rommel to Mr. Symonds. The jumping was followed by a Polo Ball Race, an event which might well appear more regularly on the programme, as it necessitates the display of greater skill than several other events which are more frequently included, and is merecver a distinctly pretty race to watch. To add to the enjoyment of the race from a spectacular point of view some energetic artist had painted all the balls a different colour and it was therefore possible if you fancied a colour more than an animal to back your Ball instead of your Horse. Each competitor was required to take his ball round a given course hitting two goals on the way as usually happens, and as in fact always ought to happen in a race of this kind, the winner came from the regular Polo Brigade, Mr. Barraclough displaying the greatest skill in negotiating his ball over a somewhat bumpy and difficult ground, and coming home an easy winner with Mr. Scott second and Major Kilkelly who won the first beat in easy style, but apparently got into difficulties at the bend in the final, third.

A novelty was provided for the third event, entitled the Ladies' Balloon Race. The event corresponds to some extent to the Gentlemen's Pig-sticking Race, a balloon and a gharry whip taking the place of the pig and spear. The balloon is carried at the end of a string by a gentleman on horseback traiting the balloon in the air, and the lady who succeeds in breaking the balloon with her whip is the winner. Eight ladies entered for this event which was run off in three heats. The four competitors in the final were, Mrs. McCausland, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Kirby and Mrs. FitzGibbon, the first of whom succeeded in breaking the balloon in a very short space of time. The other three ladies then competed for second place which fell to Mrs. FitzGibbon, an old friend in the "Chattie Race" followed, and caused the usual amusement to the spectators. The conditions had been slightly altered for this programme, the competitors being called upon to lift the chattie with a polo stick in place of the usual straight stick. There was a record entry for this event, something like fifteen competitors turning up at the starting post.

The conditions of the race apparently allow competitors who have not succeeded in gathering a chattie, to rob their more successful rivals by breaking with their sticks the chatties they are carrying away. Mr. Westropp surmounted all difficulties and arrived home first after a great race Mr. Boothby, Captain Machie being third.

Owing to the darkness caused by an approaching thunderstorm it was unfortunately again necessary to combine the Horse and Pony Steeplechase in one event. The entry was not a large one only six competitors turning out. The ponies were given 50 yards start from the horses and this advantage enablod Mr. Symonds on his Pony Ortolan to gain an easy victory from Mr. Rommel, Mr. Carter being a good third.

The Band of the 116th Maharattas by kind permission by Colonel. H. Mead and Officers again enlivened the proceedings with its usual well chosen music.

The following is a list of the events and results:—

JUMPING.

HORSES.

Mr. Stileman 1
Mr. Bruce 2

PONIES.

Mr. Owen Symonds 1
Mr. Rommel 2

POLO BALL RACE.

Mr. Barralough 1
Mr. Scott 2
Major Kilkelly 3

LADIES' BALLOON RACE.

Mrs. McCausland 1
Mrs Fitz-Gibbon 2

CHATTIE RACE.

Mr. Westropp 1
Mr. Boothby 2
Captain Machie 3

STEEPLECHASE.

Mr. Owen Symonds 1
Mr. Rommel 2
Mr. Carter 3

CRICKET.

The Triangular Match.

THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

TO-DAY'S CONTEST.

THE "latest from the front" is that Mr. Townend has reconsidered his decision and will play in to-day's match, while Captain Rutter will fill the other vacant place. The team will consequently be as follows :—

Sprott, Greig, Airy, Rutter, Milne, Vines, Townend, Heath, Cooper, Jay and Turner.

I hear that Warden is down with fever and will not turn out for the Parsis. It is about the worst thing that could happen to them, for, on this wicket especially, Warden was the hope of the Parsee side. His loss is a very serious one, and I condole with them on it, Dubash I believe, takes his place, but, good bowler as the latter is, Warden's absence will immeasurably strengthen the chance of the Presidency. After the Poona match of last week I shrink from wandering into the mazes of prophecy; but at least I venture to say that the Presidency should have a very fair chance of success. Before closing I should like to express my sympathy for Warden and my hopes for a speedy recovery.

LECTOR.

The second of the series of Triangular matches comes off to-day, when the Presidency meet the Parsees on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

The fixture is evoking as great if not greater interest than it did last year, and both sides have done their level best to put into the field the strongest possible eleven they could get together. The Presidency have, however, been unfortunate in not securing the services of Mr. Cheetham, Major Ross and Lt. Townend of Bombay. Mr. Cheetham and Lt. Townend, although they failed to come off at Poona, were sure of playing up to their reputation on the Bombay wicket, where especially they have played most of their cricket and knocked up some big scores before now. It is good news, indeed, that Commander Vines will be able to don flannels for the Presidency. A very unfortunate blunder was committed in not including Vines in the Poona contest. It is, however, a matter for satisfaction that he will do battle for the Presidency in Bombay. A man of his tremendous hitting powers should be given a place in every Presidency eleven. As stated formerly, occasions often arise when "kill or cure" methods alone prove effective. Such an occasion did arise in Poona, and might in Bombay during the struggle that commences to-day. In Poona, when Warden was sending down those well-nigh unplayable breaks of his, perhaps the only way to play him was to hit out. Richardson, the great English bowler of the nineties, was in his day and on a wicket that suited him the most dangerous trundler England has produced. This the Australians found to their cost ; but the resourceful Cornstalks were not slow in hitting upon a plan to hold him in check. They found out that the only possible way to play the "demon" bowler on the treacherous English wickets was to simply hit-out ; and in a memorable match, the Australians sent in George Bonnor with instructions to do so. And how the giant 'slogger' did hit the English 'demon' to the tune of a century or so ! Everybody hopes that the genial skipper of the Bombay Gymkhana will be able to do justice to his great punishing powers.

The team which will do battle for the Parsees to day is practically the same as that which entered the field at Poona. There have been two changes, Daruwalla replacing Pavri ; and Masani, Mody, Daruwalla will undoubtedly strengthen the Parsee defence, but the inclusion of "stone-wallers" like him will hardly tend towards maintaining the great popularity of the game. The Parsees will no doubt find him useful in wearing down the Presidency bowling. But that would hardly be playing cricket. It appears that the Hindus have also included in their team a typical representative of the "barndoor" class in the person of Agasker. Public opinion in England would never tolerate a tedious player like Daruwalla or Agasker in a first-class match, and would insist upon the inclusion of one who would play cricket. There has been no other change in the Parsee team. Bulsara is not available for the Bombay matches. The Parsees will doubtless be handicapped by his absence.

Who will win the match ? The question is as difficult to answer now as it was prior to the commencement of the Poona match. The Parsees having such good batsmen as Mistry, Meherhomji and Dinshaw, and effective trundlers like Warden and Mistry, have a greater chance of winning the match in Bombay, where they have scored most of their victories. But there is nothing to preclude the possibility of a Presidency victory, while there are batsmen of the stamp of Airy. In Joy and Milne they have men of high-trundling powers. The Parsee bowlers are dangerous ; but Warden could not possibly bowl better than he did at Poona ; and Mistry of Ajmere could be formidable only if the wicket is dry and crumbling. If the Presidency batsmen are able to play Warden's bowling, the match will most probably be won. If his bowling is not mastered, there will, in all probability, be a repetition of the Poona procession. But if they are able to play that trundler, they have at all rates fair chance of winning the game. They can enter on the struggle which commences to-day with not a little amount of confidence.

Since writing the above, news has been received that Warden being ill, will not be able to play for the Parsees. The absence of that trundler puts quite a different complexion on the prospects of the match and the Presidency stand a fairly good chance of winning the match.

The following prizes are offered by a Hindu gentleman for the forthcoming match to be played next week between the winners and the Hindu team :—(1) Rupees 100 to the Hindu player of the team who scores the highest number of runs in the match, and (2) a similar amount to the player who bowls best in the Match.

SOUTH INDIAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Boxing Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 16.

The following are the details of the Boxing Tournament which took place yesterday evening :—

BANTAMS.

Private Richards, Leicesters, beat Private Evans, Middlesex.

Corporal Daniells, Dorsets, beat Private Murray 13th Hussars.

FEATHER-WEIGHT.

Corporal Yufa, East Surreys, beat Lance-Corporal Manning, Northamptons.

Private Munday, 13th Hussars, beat Private Carter, Northamptons.

MR. ROBERTSON having resigned office as acting Advocate-General at Bombay, Mr. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown, has been appointed to act as Advocate-General in addition to his own duties until the return to Bombay of Mr. Strangman, who is understood to have been appointed as the permanent incumbent.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

7-08 Matubhoy J M Vussonji Tricum... vs Murbai widow and others Dinshaw and D.
10-08 Mehta D and D Mobdina Oomer vs Dorabji Jamsetji Tata Ardeser H D and Co.
29-08 Wadia G and Co Ardeser Bejonji Surti vs Sayed Sardar Alikhan Payne and Co.
27-08 Dikshit D and S Daji Abaji Khote vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others Hiralal and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

494-08 G P D'Cunha Nabienbibi vs Haji Abdoola Baboo.
231-07 Mehta and S Peroshaw Nuserwanji Dalal vs Ardeser Nuserwanji Dalal T A Ghandy.
442-07. Thakurdas and Co A H Jafferji and others vs J Ebrahimji Little and Co.
966-07. Thakurdas and Co. Jamnadas Lalji vs Jugmohundas Verjiwandas Payne and Co.
10-08. Jehangir G and E. Purshotam Dharamsey vs Purshotam Shivji Captain and V.
23-00. Mulla and M. Keshavji Devkaran Chotani vs Mahomed Gulam Hora Khunderso L and M.
943-07. Crawford B and Co. Babcock and Wilcox Ld vs Emile Edward Morean and another Kanga and P.
410-07. Smetham B and Co. Robert James Hunter vs Robert Gough Baldock Crawford B and Co.
463-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Cassinath Sons and Co. Wadia G and Co.
627-07. Sorabji and J Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.
585-07 Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhaurao vs Jamnadas Vijbhucandas Ardeser H D and Co.
754-07 In person. Khunderao Moreshwar Vidyek vs Adam Abba Patel Mullha and M.
879-07 Mehta and S Hassunbhai Ali Mahomed vs Joshi Purshotam Ramji.
683-06 Little and Co Pranjiwandas Lukhmidas vs Manecklal Nanabhai Payne and Co.
353-08 Mehta and D Sherbai vs Salimabai widow and others Malvi H M and R
276-07 Payne and Co Ludha Ebrahim and Co the firm vs Gungaprasad Duarkaprasad Mehta and S.
8-152-08 In person Meghraj Auraj and others vs Tejmal Khimaji and others Payne and Co.
233-07 Captain and V Rajabally Vishram Patel vs Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali khan Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

326-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Laxman Shivji Deshmookh Smetham B and Co Testamentary Suit.
2-08 Daphtary F and D Sorabji Cooverji Contractor vs Ruttonsha Cooverji Contractor Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

230-07 Kanga and P

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1908.

A MODERN ASCETIC.

"WANTED Reformers, not of others but of themselves, who have won not university distinctions but victory over the local self. Age, the youth of divine joy; salary, Godhead. Apply sharp with no begging solicitations but commanding decision to the Director of the Universe, Your own Self. Om! om! om! om." This remarkable advertisement appears on the fly-leaf of a recent Madras publication dealing with the life and teaching of Swami Rama Tirath, M. A., who, throughout the major portion of a short life of thirty-three years, was widely known as a most erudite scholar and a most eloquent sanyasi. The Swami, whose real name was Gosain Tirath Rama, was born in 1873 in the district of Gujranwala in the Punjab, and was a direct descendant of Tulsi Das, the author of the Hindi Ramayana. He took his Master of Arts degree in mathematics and was for some years Professor of higher mathematics in the Forman Christian College. But by nature he was a born ascetic. As a student he practised the most rigid penance, going for days at a time without food, and withal working so continuously with his brain that his constitution was seriously undermined. While by dint of bodily mortification he was thus preparing himself for the life he was later to lead, he was studying mathematics, chemistry, botany and the philosophy of both the East and the West. Long before he shook off the ordinary wordly life and became a *Vanaprastha*, he had mastered the works of Shankar Kanad, Kapila, Gautama, Patanjali, Jaimini and Vyasa together with those of Kant, Hegal, Goetha, Fichte, Spinoza, Comte, Spencer, Darwin, Haeckel, Tyndal, Huxley, Star, Jordon and James; while he was able to read with equal ease works written in English, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit. Thus mentally equipped, the Swami resigned his post as a teacher of mathematics and set himself to preach his gospel to the world. He visited and gave lectures to the people of America, Egypt and Japan, extolling the Vedanta philosophy, preaching the law of total abstinence in the widest sense of the term and perfect morality, and prescribing psychic rules for the guidence of human life. For, unlike the typical sanyasi of old time, he sincerely believed that in the world and not out of it lies the true ascetic's lip-work, and he intended, had his life been spared, to visit every hamlet in India and substitute the active life of an itinerant preacher for the life of mobile and silent meditation which characterized the famous ascetics of earlier epochs.

Of his remarkable essays we would specially recommend for perusal those styled "Criticism and Universal Love," "The Secret of Success," "The Spirit of Yajna" and some of "The Forest Talks," for they are evidence of the Swami's thorough knowledge of European and Indian literature, of his genius for illustration and of his catholicity of views. Take for example his message to the youth of India on the subject of education. "Even the unschooled persons in America and England are more intelligent than ordinary undergraduates of our universities. How is that? The chief source of their culture is the cheap daily Press. Newspapers disseminate knowledge more extensively in England, Japan and America than colleges do. We thank our Government and other institutions for spreading education to a degree in our country; but that is practically nothing and no one is to blame for the ignorance of our masses and the dark and dreadful status of our women but ourselves. The vital energy which is now being recklessly wasted in degrading deeds and no-deeds, utilize it in endeavouring to elevate the women, educate the masses, uplift yourselves and to raise the nation. The easiest and most direct way to accomplish that would be to improve the condition of the Native Press. Start really useful papers and improve those already extant, if any, in the vernacular of the women and masses. To educate women and the poor is a paramount duty before you, a duty which being well discharged must ultimately exalt yourselves immensely. But forget not that there is also a more direct and even more imperative work for you, viz., to acquire agricultural arts and industries in more advanced countries and spread that useful knowledge broadcast throughout India." These are the words of one of the saintliest Brahmans of modern times to his own countrymen; and one cannot help comparing them with the lessons which other Brahmans, who profess to love India, have set themselves to inculcate, and one cannot help wishing devoutly that India contained more teachers of the type of Swami Ram Tirath.

At the same time one must remark that in the hands of the unscrupulous many of the Swami's *dicta* might without great trouble be interpreted in a more sinister fashion than he himself ever contemplated. As is perhaps only natural most of his writings are characterized by hysteria, and in this condition the most sincere individual is apt to be somewhat careless in the choice of words and expressions and may reasonably fail to realize that the ill-disposed, particularly in India, are ever on the look-out for the chance of imparting a secondary meaning to a somewhat loose but *prima facie* harmless phrase. And they do it the more eagerly when the coiner of the phrase is one who has had experience of western methods and civilization, and at the same time is recognized by the people of this country as a truly spiritual personage. On the subject of early marriages and virgin widowhood the Swami speaks with no uncertain voice. "Now we blame the Mahomedan rulers for our backwardness" he cries, "now we find fault with the British Government, then we hold India's religions responsible or again we charge the system of education; but the real blame lies at the door of that impurity which vitiates the most sacred relation in the world,—the marriage relation," and prefacing a long peroration with these remarks he implores the people of India to acquire purity and discard the ancient customs which produce the phenomena of child-marriage and infant widowhood. There is nothing in his teaching on this subject that is otherwise than laudable, and he is only voicing the opinions of many thoughtful and loyal Indians, when he declares that the time has come to review the social practices which, though they have existed from generations past and are therefore extremely difficult to eradicate, are in great measure responsible for the absence of physical, mental and moral stamina. On the other hand we hold it a matter for the gravest doubt whether it is desirable to impress upon a people, whose mental and moral calibre may have suffered from such practices, the doctrine that "courage, veracity, self-sacrifice and virtue can only be festered where the young folk are let pass through the baptism of blood and fire,—the military education." In the first place the truth of this pronouncement is open to question; in the second place, coming as it does from a professed teacher of religion and latter-day prophet, it is likely to command wider acceptance among the unthinking youth of India than if it were uttered by an individual of less power and standing and it could, as remarked above, be adopted by people of narrower vision and more debased views as the text of a novel and possibly dangerous propaganda. A great deal of the mischief that is now being played in India arises from the subtle interpretation of words and phrases which ostensibly give the guardians of law and order no ground for complaint, but which, when embroidered and unfolded by those who are past masters in the art of conveying secret messages in the guise of the common-place can exercise a most deleterious effect upon the minds of the illiterate masses. On the whole while desiring to do full justice to the Swami's own exemplary life and the lessons which he preaches in regard to general morality and social evolution, we are inclined to think that some of his pronouncements, as for example that about a martyr's death for the cause of truth, are hardly calculated to confer any benefit upon the unguided or misguided youth of this country.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NOTE TO PERSIA.

THE stalwart Reform party in Persia is still holding out at Tabris, a city perhaps more important and influential than Teheran, the nominal capital; and there now seems to be great hope for them as Russia and England have just addressed, as Reuter informs us, separate but identical notes to the Shah on their behalf. This is almost the first direct intervention of these two Powers most interested in Persia, and it may act beneficially and put an end to the present crisis which is found harmful all round. The "Times" is probably right in surmising that this joint action of Russia and England may put an end to anarchy. The Persians are very nearly disgusted with the present unsettled state of affairs, and the continuance of the existing anarchy may prove prejudicial to the Reform party. The merchant class, a strong and influential section of the people, have lost heavily and wish ardently for a settled state of affairs, in which they may follow their pursuits again undisturbed. A writer, who seems to be particularly well informed about the present state of Persia, says in the "Contemporary Review" that the change of régime has so unhinged the executive of the country, that many of the merchants have been absolutely alienated from the reform movement. Some, at any rate, who were at first constitutionalists, are now so strongly opposed to the new ideas that they would accept almost any amount of oppression and extortion, such as they are fully accustomed to, if only the mule tracks between town and town could be kept comparatively free of robbers." Aderbeisan, of which Tabriz is the chief city, carries on a very thriving commerce and Tabriz is the most commercial of towns in all Persia, Teheran not excepted. It is easy to see therefore that Tabriz, in spite of its zeal for reform, may very soon get heartily tired of the cause it has espoused, especially as the anarchy to which it has given rise must be fast undermining its prosperity by ruining its trade. Russia has much more interest in Tabriz than we have, as most of her trade with Persia passes through that town, which is moreover close to her frontier. We have little, if any, interest in Tabriz beyond this, that a settled state there would conduce to the well-being of other parts of Persia. We must, therefore, have joined Russia only in order to oblige her, and to show that the recent Agreement is real. That Agreement between Russia and ourselves is not looked on with favour by the Persians, and has done us this harm that it has made us share in the unpopularity of Russia. "Before the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement," says the writer above quoted, "the feeling against Russia was very strong in Persia, but Great Britain was regarded as a more or less interested friend. Nowadays we are supposed to have arranged to do what we wish with Persia together, and it would be difficult to persuade a Persian that this supposition is untrue." But our recommendation, in the note just addressed to the Shah, to issue the proclamation about the elections for the Mejliss, will make the Reform party have more confidence in us. Russia may be acting from an interested motive, because she covets Aderbeisan, but we could possibly have no such ambitions in the north of Persia, where Tabriz lies, and our action, therefore, will not be misconstrued. If this joint action, proceeding from whatever motive, succeeds in ending the present intolerable situation and in bringing about a compromise between the Shah and the Reform party at Tabriz it is to be welcomed.

MEDICAL NAVAL COMMANDERS.

THE subject of appointing medical officers, in the United States navy, to the command of hospital-ships at sea, has given rise to a long and somewhat amusing controversy terminating in favour of the doctors. We are accustomed to our military hospitals ashore being commanded by medical officers, a system that gives every satisfaction, but that a British admiral could ever become accustomed to having one of his fleet commanded by a naval doctor, is hardly to be believed and the expression of feeling that he might give vent to under the circumstances is not to be suggested. This, however, is the new order in the United States, approved and sanctioned by President Roosevelt, on the recommendation of a joint Board of naval and military medical officers, and in spite of strong protest on the part of the naval executive, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation resigning his appointment on the President's decision being made known. This gallant admiral maintained, and it would appear with some reason, that apart from the matter of discipline, it required just as skilful a navigator to pilot a hospital-ship as a man-of-war or a mail steamer; but to this the Surgeon General merely replied that a hospital-ship was not a man-of-war but a hospital, and consequently the command of the medical officer should be absolute. This was the basis upon which the medical department argued their case. Again, it was pleaded that cable engineers are not put in command of cable-ships nor postmasters in command of mail-steamers; but even these arguments failed to strengthen the case for the admirals, for the other side would not budge in their opinion that "the command was eminently a non-combatant one and falls naturally to a medical officer whose experience and knowledge in treating and handling the sick fits him for the command of a ship which is not a man of war but a hospital-ship." This appeared to the admirals as being illogical and they did not hesitate to express themselves accordingly, adding that if such knowledge was held to fit a man for the command of a sea-going vessel employed as a hospital-ship it would follow that the manager of a well run hotel would be as eminently fitted to command a trans-atlantic liner, engaged in the passenger trade "which is not a man-of-war but a floating hotel"! This was the last shot in the locker and so ended a controversy that had extended over a period of four years.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R.M. GREENFIELD, C.B., Commanding Bombay Brigade, accompanied by his staff officer, paid an official visit to the German Cruiser "Seeadler" yesterday at noon. On his leaving the vessel a salute of 9 guns was fired in his honour.

THE Bombay Government has issued orders remitting the fine of Rs. one thousand imposed on Mr. Bal Gangadar Tilak at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, under Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code; and that the fine, if already levied, should be refunded.

THE rate of the fully paid up shares of the Punjab National Bank is Rs. 150 and for 40 per cent. paid up, Rs. 70.

THE latest news regarding Dr. Stein, dated Khotan, the 15th July, states he hopes to reach Leh by the end of September, and Kashmir before the close of October, with fifty pony loads of antiquarian treasures.

THE Quetta Amateur Dramatic Company gave their first performance of the "Three Little Maids" at the Club theatre on Tuesday last, which was brilliantly acted throughout and greatly appreciated by a large audience.

A HYDERABAD Government Resolution in review of the working of the Postal Department in the Nizam's Dominions says:—For reasons which are not unworthy of consideration, the Post-Master-General did but little touring work during the year, having visited only a few post offices on the Railway line. Similarly none of the Superintendents or the Inspectors made complete tours of inspection. This state of things is very unsatisfactory. It should be remembered that the efficiency of the Postal Department rests in a large measure on the rigorous performance of touring and inspecting work. His Excellency the Minister hopes that he will have no occasion for making similar comments in future.

CEREMONY: A LETTER.

By the Duke of Argyll.

[Probably no Britisher, outside the Royal Family, has more experience of ceremony and its value, than the head of the Campbells, who besides being Queen Victoria's son-in-law, and Knight of the Thistle, is Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland and Hereditary Master of the Royal Household in Scotland. As high public servant, literateur, sportsman and Parliamentarian, his Grace has touched life on many sides and speaks from a vast knowledge of the value of ceremonial trifles, whose origin he traces and whose worth he estimates in this article, presented in the ceremonious form of a letter.]

DEAR SIR,—You ask me to tell you the value of ceremonial. I do not know why I am to be considered as an authority on such a subject, having had but little practice in the art. But you may think that I have had opportunities. So I have, chiefly among red, and yellow, and brown, and black men. But ceremonial may be held to be of some use among white men also. Especially may its use be manifest, when there are many white men who all consider themselves to be equally endowed with the "gift of the gab" and with the authority that gift invariably carries with it. Unless these gentlemen observed some ceremonial, they would all speak at once, and the value of the individual utterance would be lost. Perhaps the most remarkable exercise of the art of politeness, for ceremonial is little else, is to be found in epistolary style. This may be better illustrated by the letters of the 19th and 18th centuries than by those of the present day. Elaboration of language was used to soften a blow as well as to convey a compliment. The apparent insincerity was wonderful. "Sir," one man would write to another, "I know your name, but you must be cognisant of the fact that I cannot answer for your character. I am, Sir, with all esteem and respect, your most humble and most obedient servant, etc." The more domineering you desired to be, the more obsequious became your expressions. Nowadays you still call yourself the obedient servant of the man whose proposals you kick into the dust, but you are not any longer his "most obedient," and "Yours faithfully" may often take the place of the formal declaration of an unreal service, which neither you nor your correspondent desires to accept, or to offer.

CEREMONIAL IS ALWAYS TEDIOUS

and but seldom amusing. What makes it doubly tedious in writing is that it seems a necessary part of business. It is usual when you answer a man to repeat in shortened phrase everything he has written and to state your reply "categorically" as you repeat his assertion or his argument. This leads to an often intolerable lengthiness, but would you be clearly understood were you to neglect the repetition? You might number his lines off, and quote them only by referring to the numbers you have supplied on his margin. He may have numbered the paragraphs as in a Government despatch, and then a reference by a number becomes easier. Life has become shorter because there is much more now to be done in a given time, and it may be on this account that sentences have been numbered so that reference for reply is facilitated. It may have originated thus. "Paragraph 1. Sir, I have the honour herewith to enclose under cover to your Lordship a communication received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition equipped by command of his Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor, etc., etc. Paragraph 2. Your Lordship will accordingly embark on the 12th proximo, and will proceed, etc., etc.," and the reply evidently was "One—done. Two— shall." Telegraphs have

DESTROYED MUCH LOVELY CEREMONIAL

in literature of home, and camp, and fleet. Even the old flag hoisting, and the present flag wagging cannot be too full of ceremonial. One motion of one letter must stand for all the elaborate politeness of the days when "time was not money," just as the finger on the nose, or the biting of a thumb was in Shakespeare's time full of meaning if not of words. Gestures are indeed often the shorthand of language, and may be a survival from the past, as showing the ancient customs which they embody, often unconsciously. For instance the "bow and scrape" so often seen even in our day in rural England, is nothing but the survival of the elaborate gesture of the polite world of an earlier time. It was the etiquette when a gentleman addressed a lady for the first time on any day, that he should take off his hat with a sweeping movement of the hand and arm, and that he should throw back his left foot while he made a low bow. If he had no hat, the hand was carried to the heart and the right foot was thrown back. This is the origin of the movement you may see a countryman make to-day when he puts his hand to his forehead, bows and scrapes backward with one of his feet. So, at least in the Highlands, an old courtesy is observed by some among the women in that they kiss their own hand before shaking hands. It is a survival of the time when their polite countryfolk so conveyed a compliment, whereas now the handshake alone is held to be sufficient. There exists another relic of ancient ceremonial in England in that in Yorkshire it is customary for a "man of the people" to run a race before a wedding. This is an etiquette Yorkshire girls must have purposely kept up to show that they were

NOT EASILY WON.

Among blacks again in Barotseland no man speak to the King without first loudly clapping his hands—a noisy ceremonial which must make a monarch's life there rather a burden! Men of impatient minds are the first to contemn ceremonial of all kinds. The old Duke of Wellington expressed this forcibly when a gentleman seeing him crossing the street in front of Apsley House conveyed him to the pavement, and thinking the convoy would be grateful for the attention, as perhaps may have been the case, said to the Duke that "he felt highly honoured at having had the opportunity of attending to his Grace," and his Grace turned on him and said energetically, "Don't be such a damned fool, sir!" Yet no one would have valued more the ceremonial which is the uniform of discipline in the Army. If anyone neglected this there would have been short shrift for him with the Duke. Thus ceremonial in civil crowds means order; in armies discipline. The heading of this letter, where I call you "Dear Sir," though I may never have seen you is an instance of ceremonial in address which is

A CURIOUS SURVIVAL.

In all Johnson's conversations you will find "Sir" used only. "Dear" Sir is never used except at the commencement and termination of a letter to a person who is (often only by courtesy) supposed to be known to you. Such address may be supposed to have been originally used by wild men to conciliate each other, and prevent a knock-down blow being dealt you, when you began to speak your mind on any subject. A person even now when he addresses his fellows is more conciliatory than he is in real life. It is his object to please or flatter his audience so that they shall listen to what he has to say. Unless he be agreeable they will not be agreeable to him, so that his address begins in an affectionate, if not a "wheedling", expression that attention may be arrested, the courtesy returned, and "Dear" Sir be the tone all round. "Your friend to serve you" or "Your loving friend to serve you" was formerly often the ending to an epistle. Elizabeth, Queen of England, wrote to such noblemen whom she thought might be useful to her. Your assured loving "friend" and the signature was made with such an astonishing number of loops and twists and turns that the name appeared enshrined like a face in the curls of a wig. Who now takes the trouble to "engross" his or her signature in ceremonious coils whether of verbiage or penscroll work? No, it is true, trouble is not taken to do this, but it not the care taken by every woman to adorn herself proof that ceremonial will last among mankind until the species becomes fossil, like the ancient lizards and dragons of whose ceremonial we know nothing but who, no doubt, had their own ideas as to the proper way to carry their tails, erect their heads, and an etiquette in their manner of eating their friends and relations? The etiquette of punctuality will forever with mankind be violated by

THE ETIQUETTE OF ADORNMENT,

chiefly of the female person. "Is she not coming?" "Well, I guess not; she's still preening herself," I once heard one of our American cousins say of an outrageously unpunctual fellow countrywoman. Would we desire to abolish such annoying customs or do they not rather give an excuse for old-fashioned compliment when the looked-for vision has at last appeared, to be worshipped and commended instead of scolded. The ceremony of the toilette is about the only old thing we have remaining, and it will be ever the youngest as well as the most ancient of ceremonies. It has this lasting advantage over other ceremonies, that it is exercised for the benefit of one individual, and in order that one person may triumph. All public functions are really designed, if you go into the philosophy of functions, that an impression may be made on the public mind, and the event celebrated be remembered. But with a lady's adornment it is for the purpose of personal attraction. The stamping of her appearance on the memory of all present may or may not come, but she performs the ceremony of adornment, often three times a day, to be personally attractive. She triumphs over the rival public function. This last kind of attempt to stamp importance on the memory often fails because one public function is so like another that you forget which was which. I remember a man declaring that he had never performed a public ceremony in a certain town, having forgotten all about it, and he kept to his assertion until he was confronted with a photograph of himself taken in the act. It is to be hoped that the newspapers kept the record better than did his memory. The doctors will tell you that you may

PRACTISE CEREMONY IN PRIVATE.

It must be rather a dreary performance. It is probably only done for training in after-effects to be appreciated by a "wider circle." "Circles" are, however, relative. If one cannot satisfactorily be one's own circle, a small number will do, all depends on degree. I knew a parson in a solitary parish who hardly ever saw anyone except shepherds. A party of four spent some time in his Vicarage. They played tennis in front of his house. He came out in ecstacy crying, "Oh what a brilliant scene!" So a small audience may be sufficient to induce a man to go into training in observances of ritual. The Egyptian Priest, hidden in the darkness of his inner sanctuary, may have liked to keep observances where none might see. To do so is a steadying of the mind. Thus when you are excited before making a speech, or doing anything agitating, and you find you are bolting your food at a preparatory dinner, it is "good medicine" or good ceremony to insist on eating slowly. Also when you are being beaten at golf, and are "pressing" in consequence, it is good golfing to be very ceremonious in "addressing" your ball so that you shall not again hit in a hurry, and miss in misery! These are certainly instances of the good in disciplining yourself to solitary ceremony. But for the usual man in the usual crowd, that crowd is the reason for ceremony, and the effect of making ready with some preparation for a function and when the function is on, of ensuring effect and good order, is a savage inheritance as inveterate as the solitary woman's "preening."

SENATES AND POPULAR ASSEMBLIES

exercise their powers with such observance. Parliamentary language is in itself an expression of the necessity of order. Costume may add to the dignity and impressiveness wherewith we attempt to impose on ourselves, our neighbours and the public. The observances for such purposes of one race may appear most absurd to another. Instead of being impressive and solemn the whole performance may excite laughter. Especially is this the case with costume. Negroes of the Island of San Domingo and Hayti attiring themselves in the extravagant uniforms of the Empire of 1800 may to-day excite a smile, though they wear the attire of those under Napoleon at whom no man dared to laugh. What is fearful to one age may be ludicrous to the next. What makes us solemn may cause derision in our children. But they will have their turn and will try to make themselves "imposing" in their own way, to be derided in their turn. So though we may all change for dust and derision both the ashes and the laughter may be wholesome and healthy. Lately looking on at a gorgeous assembly where honour was being done to great monarchs a friend and I met after many years, and wondered philosophically at the beauty of the scene at the brilliance and variety of uniforms, at the gaiety created thereby and though we were both rather inclined to question why it was that so much pains was taken to have fine dresses, and lights, and music and ceremony to give emphasis to the amity proclaimed and goodwill gained we agreed that were the moving glittering throng below us to have met dressed as in "Pot hats" and seedy clothes, and shawls and "comforters," the effect on the spirits and mind of all present would have been sensibly lowered, although it was impossible to use the word "debased." Ceremony in such aspects may be held to be the ordered organisation of whatever deepest, as well as what may be comparatively superficial in the child-descended mind of man.

Believe me dear sir, with the deepest respect and unfailing consideration your most obliged, obedient, humble and devoted servant,

ARGYLL.

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PILGRIMS' MUSAFARKHANA.

THE following Press Note was issued by Government yesterday:—The question of the provision of a suitable site for a musafarkhana for the use of pilgrims proceeding to Mecca has engaged the attention of Government for some time past. The want of another musafarkhana has been seriously felt during the pilgrim season, and, in the interests of the pilgrims, it is necessary to supplement the existing accommodation, which consists of two musafarkhanas, at the earliest possible date. Government have received from Mr. Mahomed Haji Sabu Siddik the generous offer of a lakh and a half of rupees for the construction of a new musafarkhana, provided a suitable site is granted by Government free of cost. After protracted enquiries a site in the old Native Infantry Lines at Bori Bunder has been selected as best suited for the purpose. The Government of India have consented to make over 2,400 square yards of this land (the estimated value of which is Rs. 60,000) provided a similar area is given in exchange by this Government elsewhere. This arrangement has been agreed to by this Government. The site obtained at the Bori Bunder Lines will now be offered to Mr. Mahomed Haji Sabu Siddik for the proposed musafarkhana.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

SORABJI AGAIN IN PRISON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that a petition by Indian ex-soldiers to the Imperial Government protests against the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, which the petitioners refuse to accept. They ask to be shot on one of the South African battlefields, where they have served.

The Parsee, named Sorabji, who served a month's imprisonment for refusing to leave the Transvaal, and who was afterwards deported, has now been sentenced to a fine of £50, or in default three months' imprisonment, for re-entering the Transvaal. He went to prison.

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

Governor of New York.

MR. HUGHES RENOMINATED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

At the New York Republican Convention, President Roosevelt has secured the renomination of Mr. Hughes as Governor of New York State. The Republican bosses opposed Mr. Hughes on account of his anti-gambling and anti- corruption policy.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

3,130 Deaths.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

Eight Russian provinces are now declared to be infected with cholera, and up to the present 3,130 deaths have taken place.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Relief Works Started.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

The Birmingham Municipality is starting relief works for the unemployed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

A meeting of Glasgow citizens, presided over by the Lord Provost, was held yesterday. A relief fund was opened for the unemployed and £3,600 was immediately subscribed.

LORD CURZON.

Still in Bed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

Lord Curzon is progressing, but is still unable to leave his bed.

PILGRIMS ATTACKED.

Some Big Loot.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

A party of armed Bedouins have attacked, near Jeddah, a lot of Javanese, who were making a pilgrimage. They stole the pilgrims' baggage and twenty-five thousand sterling in cash.

SUMATRA.

Peaceful Settlement.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

A telegram from the Hague states that the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Dutch Parliament, which was read by the Minister of the Interior, keenly regrets the troubles and loss of life in Sumatra and says the visit of the Governor-General to Achin has shown the way to a peaceful settlement.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Commission Appointed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

An Imperial Sleeping Sickness Commission, headed by Sir David Bruce, sails shortly for East Africa on board the German steamer "Admiral."

COTTON CONFERENCE.

Masters and Men.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

The Manchester cotton employers decline the Mayor's invitation to a conference with the representative of the men.

The owners of forty-four million spindles have testified their approval of the Federation's policy.

LOTTERIES COMMITTEE.

No Entrance Fees.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

The Parliamentary Committee on Lotteries recommends making it illegal for newspapers to charge entrance fees for competitions.

THE DUTCH BUDGET.

A Huge Deficit.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

The Dutch budget shows a deficit of sixteen million florins, which it is proposed to meet by increasing the Income and Alcohol taxes.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE TREATY.

Further Hague Conference.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

Holland, at the request of Germany and Italy, has invited the Powers which were represented at the second Hague Conference to participate in a further International Conference at the Hague, probably in 1909, for the elaboration of a draft universal treaty.

TRADE DISPUTE ARBITRATION.

The Proposed Trbunal.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

The composition of Mr. Churchill's proposed tribunal to arbitrate in trade disputes will vary in each case. It will consist of a chairman, drawn from a panel of persons of eminence and impartiality who are willing to serve, and of one or two arbitrators each, from similar panels, representing capital and labour.

Where necessary, the Board of Trade will appoint technical assessors, who will be without a vote.

PROFESSOR'S SUICIDE.

Dr. Churton Collins poisons himself.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

Professor Churton Collins has been found dead in a secluded spot on a farm near Lowestoft. Some bottles of poison were found in his pockets. He had written in his pocket-book that he had suffered much and was determined to take his life.

John Churton Collins, M.A., author, essayist, and lecturer, had been Professor of English Literature at Birmingham since 1904. He was born at Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire, 26th March, 1848, the son of Henry Ramsay Collins, surgeon. Professor Collins was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Balliol College, Oxford; and he had been engaged since graduating at Oxford in 1872 in journalism, education, and in public lecturing. He had figured in many controversies in the interests of higher education, and in pleading for the recognition of literature as distinguished from philology at the universities. He was prominently connected with the University Extension, for which Society he had delivered upwards of three thousand lectures; and had written much on the subject of higher popular education. His numerous publications included Sir Joshua Reynolds as a Portrait-Painter, 1874; Bolingbroke; and Voltaire in England, 1886; Study of English Literature, 1891; Illustrations of Tennyson, 1891; Dean Swift, a Biographical and Critical Study, 1893; Essays and Studies, 1895; Ephemera Critica, 1901; Studies in Shakespeare, 1903; Essays in Poetry and Criticism, 1905; edited Plays and Poems of Cyril Tourneur, 1878; Poems of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, 1881; Plays and Poems of Robert Greene; Dryden's Satires; Pope's Essay on Criticism; Tennyson's Poems, 1901; Tennyson's In Memoriam, Maud and Princess, 1902; More's Utopia, 1904; Matthew Arnold's Merope; and A Treasury of Minor British Poetry. The late professor was general editor of the Shakespeare Series for Schools, and British Classics for Schools; he had also contributed extensively to the "Quarterly Review," "Cornhill Magazine," "Temple Bar," "Nineteenth Century," "Saturday Review," and many other periodicals and reviews.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Another Bomb Explosion.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 16.

On Monday last, at midnight, news of an alarming character reached the Government Railway Police of Sealdah, that there had been an explosion under a passenger train at Simurali Station platform, which is the second station from Kanchrapara, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

A European sergeant of the Government Railway Police, who was on special duty, left Sealdah on Monday night by No. 47 up passenger train. As soon as the train entered Simurali Station platform, there was an explosion of what was believed to be a bomb. Great excitement ensued among the passengers, none of whom, however, appeared to have been injured.

A preliminary investigation was immediately made by the station staff, but no material damage is reported to have been caused to the train. News of the occurrence was wired to Sealdah the same night and Inspector Ganguly, of the Government Railway Police, left yesterday for Simurali Station to investigate the matter.

Gossain's Murderers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 16.

Kanai Lall Dutt's brother writes in the "Bande Mataram," and says that Kanai Lall intends reading something out on the day of his execution. He says that when he saw Kanai last Thursday, he had a peaceful, contented smile on his clear, beautiful face, and speaks of him as the "brave boy."

POSTAL RATES.

Reduction for Newspapers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 16.

The Government of India have sanctioned, a material reduction in the postal charges for the carriage of newspapers.

The new rates are—up to 8 tolas in weight ½ anna; from 8 to 40 tolas ¼ anna, and for every 40 tolas thereafter, ½ anna extra.

MR. JELF, Under-Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department, has three months' leave. MR. Fraser from the N.-W. Frontier Province to officiate.

POONA NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 15.

THE Civil Service Week ended on Tuesday, when all the members present in Poona attended a reception given by H. E. the Governor at Ganeshkhind. However, there is no decrease in the number of general festivities, and the past week has been quite as full of events to chronicle as the one before. At this time of year there is a band to be heard somewhere or other on most evenings. Those playing at the Gymkhana have been a little unfortunate. The 114th Mahrattas provided an excellent little programme on Monday the 7th, but all their audience consisted of was a few weary decorators putting the finishing touches to the flowers for the I. C. S. Ball, and a somewhat similar fate befell the band which played on Friday afternoon before the Gymkhana Cinderella. It seems a pity that if the bands must play on dance nights they cannot play a little earlier in the afternoon when the Gymkhana garden is full of children who would only too gladly listen to their music and have no need to hurry home for a long preparation for their evening's amusement.

Thursday was the second day of the Open Polo Tournament and Colonel Stisted and the Officers of the Somersetshire Light Infantry were "At Home." The first game was between the Grasshoppers and the Poona Gymkhana B. Team and resulted in an easy win for the former by 9 goals to 2. The second game was a more interesting one and the pavilion was crowded at 5-30, when play commenced. Both sides played a really fine game, and it was not till the 5th Chukker that a goal was scored at all. It was hit by Mr. Hildebrand for the Poona Horse, who also hit a second goal for his side in the last chukker; the Poona Horse thus beating the 13th Hussars by 2 goals to nil.

On Monday the finals were played off and Colonel Jellett and the Officers of the Royal Artillery, Kirkee, were "At Home." H. E. the Governor was a spectator during part of the game. The Grasshoppers beat the Poona Horse rather easily by 5 goals to 1, in spite of some good play on the part of the latter team Duffedar, Gulam Husain particularly distinguishing himself. Mrs. Alderson presented the Cup after General Alderson had made a short speech.

On Wednesday it seemed as if practically everyone in Poona attended the Ladies' Tiffin at the Club of Western India. The tiffin, of course, was excellent, and it was a happy thought to provide all the ladies with fans. Miss Clarke and Miss Fellowes were amongst the guests, the former in white with green in her hat and the latter in pale blue. Other pretty blue dresses were worn by Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Meyer and Miss Barrow. Mrs. Hughes was in grey panne and Mrs. Moore wore a beautiful white embroidered dress. It was a fine afternoon and the lawn was crowded.

We have quite forgotten the wet and miserable race days of the early part of the season. Poona has had its long expected break at last and now the motors leave long trails of dust behind them and the *malis* are once more hard at work with their watering cans.

It has been far too hot and dry for the hunting contingent and the hours of the meets have been gradually changed from 7 to 6-30 and again to 6-15. Wednesday provided a long and very tiring morning at Hadapsur, 50 minutes' slow hunting of a jack who eventually got away. There were two better runs on Thursday when the hounds met at the 9th milestone on the Alundi Road, but the first jack took a bad line over stony hills and the second gave only a short gallop for barely two miles. Sunday at that favourite meet, the 7th milestone on the Bombay Road, provided as good a run as the keenest sportsman could desire. There was a very small field out and only five ladies, but they included some of the hardest riders in Poona. Hounds went away at a tearing pace, without a check, to the Sisters, where the jack succeeded in saving his brush after giving as fast a five miles as we have had this season. There were an unusual number of empty saddles, and one riderless lady's hunter created rather a sensation until it was known that the rider was unhurt.

Perhaps the event which really produced the greatest excitement this week was the Presidency Match on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The ground was surrounded with tents which were all packed with people on each day. There is no doubt about the interest which all classes take in this match, and it was most disappointing that it did not prove a closer affair. The result is now a matter of ancient history, but the fine innings played by Mistry and the exceptionally good bowling of Warden were certainly the features of the match and will be remembered by those who saw them.

One ought not to omit mention of the finals of the Harris Football Tournament, which were played off on Thursday at Ghorpuri before a large gathering of soldiers. The game was won by the Gunners from Kirkee by one goal to nil. It was a very hard contest and the Leicesters from Belgaum made a great fight for it. General Alderson made a short speech and gave away the Cup.

The Club of Western India gave its annual Ball on Monday and more than lived up to its great reputation. The floor was excellent, the supper of the best, and the band of the Northamptons played first rate dance tunes behind their leafy purdah. The decorations in the ball-room were simple but very effective and consisted mainly of garlands of leaves picked out with different coloured electric lights, but the verandahs were elaborately arranged with palms and pots of roses and lit with Japanese lanterns, and all the grounds were illuminated with fairy lights. It was a very hot night and every one was glad of the numerous punkahs. There was a large crowd of people, though several well known Poona faces were absent, and dancing went on till three o'clock. H. E. Sir George Clarke was present and led the procession in to supper with Mrs. Selby. The ordinary evening dress worn by the men made it an easy task to note the ladies' costumes. Quite the prettiest was one of silver tissue over pale blue worn by Lady Locke Elliott. Mrs. Norris wore a vivid pink, Mrs. Carnegy pale blue and grey striped silk, Mrs. Alderson sequined net over mauve, and Mrs. Davie, Miss Fooks and Miss Ward were all in white satin. One more dance next Monday at Government House ends the series of four big balls, but there will be another dance at the Gymkhana on Friday. The Gymkhana dances, by the way, have not this year included a fancy dress one.

It is perhaps hardly in place in a letter like this to expatiate on the vagaries of the weather, except in so far as they affect our social functions; but even in the gay throng there are some who regard the "season" from a wider point of view than sports and social gatherings, and even the most casual follower of the Hunt must at times cast an eye over the crops in the country round Poona. The knowing ones declare that the Clerk of the Weather has been kind this year, and that though the rainfall has been a bit short, it has been well distributed. It is now a fortnight since we have had any rain, and things were beginning to look distinctly dry when to-day (Tuesday) some good gentle rain came, which is declared to be just what is wanted to bring along the early crops now just coming into ear in some places. Of course more rain will be wanted later on, but "sufficient unto the day," and meantime matters are pretty much as they should be.

THE PRESS CASE.

Mrs. Press's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

The charges in this case are under Sections 307, 308 and 326, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and greivous hurt by an instrument of shooting.

Mrs. Press, wife of accused, stated as follows:—

I was in Kellner's shop that day. Whilst there my husband arrived. Press accused Davie of being the cause of his dismissal from office. Davie ordered him out of the shop, as he knew nothing about it. My husband did not go. Davie tried to turn him out and during the struggle a revolver shot went off. I was so excited, I can't say I saw the revolver going off. My husband, to a certain extent, was jealous in the way I had been going on with Davie. Press and Davie had had many a quarrel before this. I tried to separate the two. I don't know what my husband did afterwards. My husband left first, and I left a few minutes after. I went out by the back door downstairs. I visited Davie in the hospital. I saw Davie then on the road the day he left the hospital. I had not seen him at the Tara Devi Station on his return from Calcutta. I saw Davie this morning at his shop. My husband was not there. I went to ask him if he had been subpœned. I had been in the shop a few minutes on that occurrence, before my husband entered. My husband and myself had had a quarrel that morning about his dismissal. I said I would go and see Davie. I wanted to try and prove if Davie knew anything about his dismissal. I was certain he didn't. My husband objected to my going; he said I was not to go. My husband never threatened with proceedings. I asked him to give me a separation, I heard a short time ago that he had applied for a separation. I had asked him several times for a separation. I am not living now with my husband.

Cross-examined, witness said:—I am living with my mother. He told me in my mother's house that he was dismissed. My husband has never said anything in my presence of shooting Davie with a revolver. During the struggle I heard no words from my husband that he would shoot or kill. I can't say whether I saw the revolver pointed at Davie. My husband is a jealous man by nature. I have suffered previously from him excessively, that was the reason for my asking for a separation. It was a severe struggle. There were no words during the struggle. There was no swearing at any time. There is a maroon-striped curtain between Mr. Davie's office and the Babu's office. The pistol went off whilst the three of us were struggling together. At the time of this occurrence some agreement was going to be drawn up. The pistol was held low down. I am sure he did not aim the pistol at Davie. Davie rose as Press walked in. They did not shake hands. The pistol went off in the middle of the struggle which lasted a few minutes.

The case has been postponed to the 18th instant.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Clever Capture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 16.

The police have just made a clever capture of fire arms.

It appears that a heavy box was consigned from Bombay to Umballa, by a transfrontier Pathan, who had been in Europe and America for a number of years past, and who recently returned to his home. This box was searched on suspicion, and was found to consist of an outer wooden packing case, with a Saratoga trunk within.

The contents, on first investigation, were piece-goods; but the bottom of the trunk was false, and in the space below the piece-goods were three Winchester repeating rifles of 30 calibre with knife bayonets; also six American revolvers, some rifle and revolver ammunition and reloading implements for the same.

SUSPICIOUS RIFLE THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 16.

The Dacca correspondent of the "Statesman" wires that on Monday last five rifles were stolen from the house of Mr. Myers at Barisal, the Dacca Nawab's agent there. Although there were many valuable articles in the house nothing else was touched.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE REAL JAPANESE.

THE London "Times" recalls the fact that fifty years have elapsed since the Japanese were forced to sign the first treaty with Great Britain, and writes eulogistically about their prowess and progress. There is no doubt that their progress, within such a short period, has been wonderful and phenomenal. Japan has stepped out from the old world into the new; she has transplanted herself, so to speak, from the East to the West, she has been lauded to the skies on account of her genius for assimilating the arts and sciences of the western world, which have secured for her a front rank among first-rate European Powers. I am not wanting, for my part, in my admiration of her splendid achievements in peace and war, nor of the unique patriotism which inspires every Japanese, and which, as the "Times" observes, makes him willing to sacrifice the welfare of the individual for the benefit of the State. As an Asiatic power, I find myself drawn towards it by the peculiar sympathy which one coloured race will always feel for another. But from all I have read of the New Japan, and from all I have heard from Indians and other foreigners, who have lived there for years engaged in business, the estimate that I have formed of some aspects of her national character, and especially of her commercial and political morality, is disappointing. Japanese patriotism is a splendid thing, I admit; but it is a virtue carried to excess. It is held above everything, including honour, justice and morality. In any dispute with a foreigner, whether civil or criminal, it is very difficult for the latter to obtain full justice before Japanese tribunals. The foreigner, unless he is required for the immediate benefit of the country, is virtually allowed to be in Japan on sufferance, and he has to put up with a number of civil disabilities. In any business with the foreigner the Japanese will not be slow to avail himself of the advantages he enjoyes as a native under an administration very much predisposed in his favour. In commercial morality he is generally held to be much inferior to his Chinese neighbour; and his political morality is certainly not above the average standard of European powers in their dealings with weaker nations. The true story of the absorption of Korea, as told by Mr. Douglas, who had unique opportunities for knowing the facts at first hand, in the book which he has published, is not very creditable to Japan. It is the usual story of right being overwhelmed by might. Korea is nominally under the protectorate of Japan; really she is her dependency on which the dominating power is imposing its supreme will. Nominally, Korea is open to all comers; really, her doors are closed and jealously guarded against foreigners. It is governed, overrun and thoroughly exploited by the Japanese. They receive every facility for the development of the trade of Korea, and of her mining and other industries, while the foreigner is hampered and obstructed at every step. Their general treatment of the Korean is said to be harsh and iniquitous. As a lazy lout the Korean was much in need of a sharp lesson to quicken his faculties and rouse him from his state of dreaminess. But if what I have learnt from authentic sources be true, the first experiment on an extensive scale of the Government of one coloured race by another has not, thus far, been conspicuously successful. The marvellous triumph of the Japanese over the Russians has not acted as the best preparation for the government of a subjugated people. They are reported to be puffed up and elated by the victory; and they are comporting themselves with pride and arrogance which, though perhaps excusable in the case of a nation which is new to the influence of military success and political power, is, at times, aggravating in its effect upon the spectater. I should, at the same time, make allowances for their apprenticeship as rulers of a subject race. I also believe that the national defects, which, having made themselves obstrusive of late, have caused a slight reaction against the Japanese, will probably soften down when they have long accustomed themselves to their new conditions of life, and when the process of assimilation having completed, has had time to mature. It is not beyond hope that after they have passed the transition period, they will emerge from the ordeal stronger and better, morally, as a nation.

THE GOVERNOR ON INDIAN MUSIC.

HOWEVER unlikely the subject on which Sir George Clarke may be called upon to discourse, he first makes a serious attempt to get an insight into it. At the Gaen Samaj of Poona he made a brief speech, a few days ago, which contained some remarks which were shrewd and striking. In India, he said, music had not reached the stage of construction on a large scale, but had remained, for the most part, an inheritance of the people dating back to a remote past. This is perfectly true. We have a system of music, scientific, exact, and, I may add, fearfully elaborate. But it is only a heritage from the remote past, as was observed by Sir George Clarke. Much of the musical lore is entombed in Sanskrit works. The attempts which have been made to delve into the mine are feeble, halting, haphazard and perfunctory. There is no systematic research by men of culture. There is no development and no progress, but rather a tendency towards gradual decay. The rich inheritance is handed down orally and by tradition from generation to generation, and has suffered—as in the absence of scientific training and written records it inevitably must—in the process. Nothing better can be expected so long as professional music is practically confined to ignorant men and to women of ill-repute. In Bombay I understand that a serious attempt is being made to prepare a graduated series of books on music by Mr. Vishnu Bhatkhande, a pleader, whose knowledge of Indian music is at once accurate and profound. If men like Mr. Bhatkhande were to devote themselves to music we may hope to see the introduction of a national and scientific method of training. The Gaen Samaj is also working in the same direction, and the combined efforts of competent individuals and associations to the same end is bound to bear fruit before very long. Another shrewd observation of His Excellency was conveyed in the suggestion that the Samaj should pay attention to voice training. With the professional singer in India voice plays but a very subordinate part. He does not know what voice training is, and strange as it may seem, he would not care for it, even if he were to know what it means. He does not care so much to produce sweet sounds that will please the ear, as to impress the audience with notes which are difficult to produce. He does not know that the mere difficulty of producing them, that the exhibition of vocal gymnastics of which he is so proud, is in itself no music. Indian music is rich in its variety and sweet in its melody. But the professional singer, as a class, does it scant justice. Set him to sing a piece, and he will harp upon it interminably, doing it to death. Indian music is not so monotonous as his unskilled exertions present it to the hearer. Sir George Clarke wishes that it may be developed so as to express a wider range of feeling and thought. The range of feeling possible in Indian music is wide enough, and it is not so lacking in expression as it is made out to be by its ordinary exponents. It is capable of expressing soft emotions, tender conceits, deep pathos and solemn appeal. It is not the monotonous chant, the eternal wail, that the foreigner takes it to be. A music which has retained its hold on the heart and understanding of the diverse races of India for ages must have some rich and rare qualities in it, and Indian music may fairly claim these qualities. The Governor hopes that the old music of India will never disappear. He may rest assured it never will. But its prostitution by unskilled and clumsy performers is painful and disheartening.

MR. DAVID GOSTLING.

I had known Mr. David Gostling for many years. Twenty years ago the European members of the Bombay Corporation took a more active part in civil affairs than their successors of the present day, and he was one of them. He was among the few Europeans who make India their home, and who consort with natives in a more natural, easy and unaffected manner than appears to be possible for a vast majority of his countrymen. This may be ascribed, in part, to the sympathy he had with the political aspirations of Indians. But I do not know if recent events had made any change in his views in this respect. For whatever reason, he had ceased long since to take any part in civic affairs or imperial politics, and therefore, one cannot tell whether he held the same opinions all his life. Whatever changes he may have suffered in his views, he was a vegetarian and a theosophist to the last. His association with Indians might have been helped by his belief in the cardinal principle of brotherhood preached by theosophy. It has been observed that Mr. Gostling paid the penalty of staying too long in India. One has to pay the great debt, sooner or later; but if a man dies at a somewhat advanced age after forty-five years of active life in this country, it cannot be said, even though he may be a European, that his death was hastened by the climatic conditions of a tropical land. In his own country, if he had retired betimes, he might have lived longer—who knows? But in India he had lived long enough to discount the suggestion that he had died prematurely. It goes without saying that the average European can live longer, and amidst happier and healthier surroundings in Europe than in India, that a holiday home is necessary at intervals to keep him in prime condition, and that retirement from India, while he is well under sixty, is a wise precaution. But for a European, who has thoroughly acclimatized himself and who has been careful and temperate in his habits, India is not such a bad place to live in. This is proved by men who have lived like Mr. Gostling. Knowing him as I did, I sincerely regret his death. Englishmen of the type to which he belonged are not too many in India.

"THE INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST."

THIS is just to note that the notorious leaflet, the "Indian Sociologist," still manages to find its way out here. I suppose that copies of every issue are successfully smuggled in, and one has reached my hands. The postal authorities, I am sure, are taking every precaution against their being made the innocent vehicles for the dissemination of an uncommonly wild and mischievous propaganda. It is not, however, surprising that the publications banned by the Government should sometimes elude their vigilance. The number I have seen is widely hysterical over the transportation of Mr. Tilak, and violently condemnatory of the Judge who has passed on him what is described as "a death-dealing sentence." The writer running amok in the excess of his frenzy has abuses and insults for all rational and right-minded people. Messrs. Dutt and Gokhle, now in England, are denounced as "the meanest of traitors," and there is much other vile stuff of the same kind. But my object in referring to the print is that the Postal Department may exercise stricter vigilance, if possible, against the surreptitious entry of this and other condemened journals into this country.

DION.

THE VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The booking for this entertainment is already good, especially for Friday night, when it is hoped the Presidency teams will be present. We were privileged to attend the dress rehearsal last night and can guarantee everyone who attends, a bright and pleasant evening. The choruses are excellent and along with the band have arrived at a considerably higher stage of perfection than is usual at such performances. This is almost entirely due to the energy and care with which Mr. Clement Robinson has conducted. It would be inividious at this stage to select particular items, but the dancing struck us as being very good. also the banjo playing. Mrs. Paterson Brown and Mrs. Binning are the two lady vocalists, the former lady singing 'Sambo' and "Old Folks at Home," and the latter, "Never Mind the Weather," and "O Peaceful England." Mr. Croft's song and dance, "The Cakewalk," and Mr. Cassell's Scotch songs will be much appreciated. The scenery and costumes in the second part struck us as exceptionally picturesque. We recommend our readers to proceed forthwith to Messrs. Rose's and book the best seats they can now obtain.

SUPPOSED DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

ARTHUR BUNDER was the scene of an exciting incident on Tuesday night. A man fell into the sea, and Mr. O. Bailey who lives near by proceeded to his rescue. Four other Europeans, Messrs. Dyar, Spilling, Gilbert and Mason, heard the alarm raised by Mr. Bailey and proceeded to the assistance of the drowning man. They all went into the water and Mr. Gilbert, who is not acquainted with the tide and currents, in taking the dive received a severe wound on the face and three wounds on the nose. Who the victim was has not been ascertained, but it is believed that he was a European as he was heard to exclaim "Oh! my God." Inspector Ryan on being informed of the occurrence also ran to the spot when he saw the five gentlemen swimming in the sea and gave them assistance. Dr. Marrett stitched up Mr. Gilbert's wounds, which it is feared will cause permanent disfigurement. The man when first noticed in the sea was a good fifty yards away from the Bunder.

The police launch was sent in search of the body, but no trace was discovered.

THE Punjab Government have appointed a committee under Colonel Harriss, officiating Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Punjab, to investigate the recent outbreak of typhoid at Simla.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

AMENITIES AMONG THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Foreigners in Germany.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, AUGUST 28.

ON September 13th the annual General Meeting of German Social-Democrats is to be inaugurated. It will then be exactly half a decade since the notorious muster of German Socialism was held at Dresden. That for some reasons memorable event followed almost immediately on the General Elections in which the Social-Democrats scored so heavily, and it took place in the capital of that Federal State which then could be considered conquered by the party as no less than 22 of the 23 seats of the kingdom of Saxony in the Imperial Diet were filled by Socialists. Naturally the conditions for a triumphant demonstration were amply given for the Dresden Meeting. But, as will be remembered, it came otherwise. It came to light that the leaders of the Radical wing of the party not only were at loggerheads with the more moderate celebrities of Socialism and the discussions were carried on in such a cavilling, rude and personally invidious manner that not only the members of other parties used to a more decent style of fighting, but even the majority of Socialists themselves were utterly disgusted at the proceedings. The objectionable tone at that Party Meeting of Dresden naturally did much harm to the prospects of Socialistic agitation, and very soon the lesson was brought home to the very culprits. In consequence of this sad experience the later Annual Meetings of the Party at Halle, Bremen, etc. were characterized by milder forms of altercation and by a remarkable reserve and mutual forbearance.

This year it seems, however, as though the example of the Dresden Meeting of 1903 will be followed. For again the rivalry between the Redical wing that has its stronghold in Northern Germany has taken up the cudgels against the more circumspect Socialists hailing chiefly from the southern states. The cause of the new misunderstanding is the attitude of the Socialists of Southern Germany in the domestic affairs of their particular States. Without notifying their intention to the Central Committee of the Party in Berlin they adopted a resolution that in every Diet of a Federal State the socialistic members might vote for or against the Budget any general rule formerly laid down by General Party meetings notwithstanding. Accordingly in Baden the Socialist party agreed to the Ways and Means as proposed by the Government, and only a few days later the Bavarian Socialists did the same. By these acts of independence they have roused the fiery anger of the Berlin Bosses and they are at the same time taken to task for their mode of dealing with the Central organisation. For when the Socialist party of the Baden Diet refused to divulge the motives of their secret decision to the Berlin Committee on the plea that absolute silence had been laid on them by mutual consent, they were brusquely told by an ill-fated telegram that their behaviour was childish as no pledge of secrecy could be considered binding in case of an enquiry by the Central Organisation. On account of the haughty tone of this telegram the Baden "comrades" resolved to reply appropriately by not answering at all, as the line ought to be drawn somewhere.

Now it is the sincere conviction of the North German leaders of the type of Herren Bebel, Singer, Stadthagen and others, that they are entitled to an unlimited control of all Socialistic moves, since the three millions of German Social-Democrats have elected them as members of the Berlin Committee. How could they sit still under such a contemptible treatment as that chosen by the Baden Socialists. In the "Vorwarts," the organ of the Central Committee and in the "Leipziger Volkszeitung" that boasts of its insurpassable Radicalism we find therefore day for day the heaviest guns fired at "the South German Rebels." The Leipzig paper faithful to its vulgar style speaks even of "these South German Crotins" and threatens to "eradicate this ulcer by the application of the red-hot iron "on the forthcoming Party Meeting." One needs therefore no gift of prophecy for predicting that Bebel Mehring (the Editor of the "Leipziger Volkszeitung") and Stadthagen will use the language of wildest fanaticism against this lack of discipline on the part of the Southerners. But the Socialists of the South are not bashful and will avail themselves of their natural eloquence to hold their own. They have the advantage that the place of meeting, Nuremberg, lies in Southern Germany, so that the sympathies of the masses on the spot will be in their favour. That this may be of great consequence with a party that easily shifts from its usual oligarchy into ochlocracy, goes without saying.

But even if the scandal advertized for the Annual Meeting at Nuremberg could still be avoided, the deep antagonism of the South and North in the German Socialist party has already been revived. That the discussion was so much enlivened by the latent antipathies of North-German and South-German, has, for such an "international" concern as German Social-Democracy pretends to be, even a humoristic flavour. For how can we ever dream of an indivisible unity of all races, if even within the Fatherland such petty particularistic animosities are so easily mixed up with questions of expediency? Whatever differences there may exist between the Germans of the North and those of the South, they entirely disappear between the national distinctions separating Germans from Russians or Frenchmen. If the "Internationality" of which Socialism boasts would ever be earnestly tested, it would be obvious at once that it is only a pretence printed on paper without any validity whatever.

FOREIGNERS IN GERMANY.

While remaining still far behind the number of foreign subjects living within the boundaries of the large Republics of Northern and Southern America, the number of foreign re-

sidents in the German Empire is very considerable and steadily growing even at a higher ratio than the natural growth of the population, which, in the case of Germany, is saying a great deal. At the Census of 1890 altogether 433,000 subjects of foreign States were counted; on the 1st of December 1905 they came up to the figure of 1,050,000 persons. Within fifteen years we thus find an increase of foreigners to one and a half times the former figure. As in 1890 the whole population of Germany amounted to upwards of 52 millions, we calculate that the foreign subjects residing in Germany formed 4/5 o/o of all inhabitants, while the Census of 1905 showing upwards of 62 millions the foreigners came up to 1 3/4 o/o. In absolute numbers, therefore, there was much more than a doubling up of the number of foreigners; as regards the proportion to the native population the growth was almost exactly one by 100 percents.

As is to be expected the countries immediately neighbouring the German Empire are more largely represented than more distant parts of the world. Accordingly Austria, Russia, Switzerland and Holland stand in the foreground. France that has also a long stretch of boundary in common with Germany has only comparatively few citizens residing in the Fatherland. That is to be explained less by political considerations than by the fact that the French Republic for years had no natural growth of its population and therefore no emigration at all.

We may be astonished that nearly one half of all foreigners residing in Germany (494,000 persons) are Austrians. Three reasons account for this high figure: Firstly the large extent of common boundary stretching from Upper Silesia via Saxony, Bavaria and Baden as far as the Bodensee. Secondly the intimate political relations of the two neighbouring Empires and the identity of language count for much. Thirdly there are some professions for which Austrians have a special liking and for which they are much sought in Germany. There is hardly a larger town in Germany without its "Vienna Coffee-House" or even a number of these peculiar institutions of Austrian origin, and almost all employers therein are Austrians. In the kindred calling of Restaurant keeping the Austrians have likewise a very large share in Germany, even more than the Italians have in London. Very considerable was also the number of Russian subjects living in Germany on December 1st, 1905; it amounted to rather more than 100,000. Since then there was however a large falling off, because three years ago the unsettled state of Russia had driven many people to take refuge to Germany. With the restoration of order many of them returned to their original home.

Among the countries having no boundary in common with the German Empire, Italy takes the first place regarding the number of nationals residing in Germany. About 100,000 were counted in 1905. They live mostly in Southern Germany and especially in Alsace-Lorraine and their chief occupation is that of navvies for digging out earth at the various works of civil engineering going on in Germany. They are also frequently met with as pedlars and small shopkeepers in the large cities; not so much as organ grinders, as in London. However in the North of Berlin there is an Italian quarter as in the English Metropolis.

The large influx of foreigners may be interpreted as a sign of the improved economical condition in Germany during the last twenty years. It is true there is also a certain number of people who choose Germany as their abode either for the sake of completing their studies or because they get more of the mental luxuries for their money (under both these categories the English and Americans are very largely represented); but, after all, their number is only small compared with those foreigners who make their living in the German Empire. It is satisfactory that in spite of the enormous and steady increase of the native population during the last twenty years Germany offers so favourable opportunities for bread-winning that such a considerable number of foreigners are attracted.

L. ASCH.

FAMINE IN THE U. P.

Relief Operations Closed.

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 16.

The famine in these Provinces, which may be said to have commenced at the beginning of October last, is now definitely at an end. The following telegram was sent to the Government of India by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th September:—

I have much gratification in informing the Government of India that all famine relief operations have been practically closed in the United Provinces. Valedictory doles are given to a few workers remaining on the 29th August, and all works have been closed. Similar doles have also been given to the largely reduced numbers in poor-houses and in receipt of gratuitous village relief. All such doles will have been exhausted by the 16th September, and the only work remaining will be the disposal of a few unclaimed orphans.

The Government of India replied on September 11 as follows:—

The Governor-General in Council has heard with much satisfaction that the position in the United Provinces has now so much improved that you are able to bring famine relief operations to a close, and trusts that favourable seasons will now ensure to the people, who have suffered so much, a rapid recovery from the calamity of the past year. His Excellency has, from the outset, followed with much interest and sympathy the progress of relief operations, and desires to congratulate yourself, your officers and your coadjutors amongst the public on the foresight displayed at each stage, on the promptitude and efficiency of action taken and on the success which has attended it.

THE Rajahs of Nabha and Simur have arrived at Simla.

JUBBULPORE NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, SEPTEMBER 14.

At last we have the much needed break in the rains, and we are all revelling in the sunshine and ability to take out-door exercise and amusement. In spite of the power of the long invisible sun, it keeps fairly cool, and Jubbulpore is once more a pleasant and cheery little place. For the last ten days, polo has been played regularly three times a week and on Saturday, the 5th instant, the long-delayed mounted paperchase came off. Flower beds are no longer water-logged and everybody interested in their gardens is seizing the opportunity to sow seeds, now is the great time for gardening, and it is the month for planting most kinds of vegetables as well as flowers. There is a big nursery garden here, where all sorts of palms, flowers and vegetables are sold and also seeds, both country bred and imported.

Butterflies swarm now that we have sunshine. I have never seen such a number or variety elsewhere, and it quite makes one long for the days when one was a collector. Every color is seen, and innumerable differently-striped ones, and they add considerably to the beauty of our gardens, fluttering about amongst the flowers. In the evenings quantities of glow-worms lighten the darkness, and last night I passed one bush which seemed alive with them: it was an exceedingly pretty sight. This is the pleasant side of insect life: but unfortunately the unpleasant is just as much to the fore.

The insects are truly horrible: When playing Bridge outside in the evenings these insects, also of all sorts and kinds, attracted by the lamps become a perfect nuisance and one is kept busy flicking them off. They get everywhere, the favourite place being in one's drink; and the tables holding the lamps ressemble battlefields. The well-known small black odoriferous insect is especially bad and unpleasant as if touched or killed, it takes one a long time to forget the fact.

During the whole of last week our evenings have been enlivened by watching really quite good performances at the Theatre, given by the Ellis Operatic Company. They commenced the week with "The Beauty of Bath," followed consecutively by "The Dairy Maids," "The Blue Moon," "Miss Hook of Holland," "The Girl behind the Counter," and "The Cingalee." The first two plays were good, but were decidedly eclipsed by "The Blue Moon" on Wednesday. The audience was enthusiastic and the applause was well deserved. The principal part was taken by Mr. Ellis himself, with his wife as "The Blue Moon": and they, with Miss Primer, who appeared as the lady's maid, were far and away the best performers. The parts, which suited them admirably, were done full justice to. Miss Primer acted her various roles throughout the week with great skill and charm, and her appearance on the stage was always the signal for an outburst of applause. Mr. Ellis is to be congratulated on having secured her. The Company were somewhat unfortunate on Monday and Thursday. On Monday the truck containing their scenery did not turn up until too late. On Thursday Mr. Ellis having high fever was obliged to cut out half his part, which being the leading one naturally rather spoilt the play: he has no understudy, and the success of each play rests largely with him. For Saturday "The Belle of Mayfair" was billed, but by special request it was altered to "The Cingalee." The piece, owing to Major Fraser, the author, being an old resident of Jubbulpore, was greeted by a crowded house, and was perhaps the greatest success of the week. Miss Primer, in her excellent rendering of the beautiful song "Egypt" was encored repeatedly, and the refrain was taken up by the whole audience. If Mr. Ellis and his Company meet with the same appreciation and backing up in the other stations they visit as in Jubbulpore, their tour will be a most successful one. They left on Sunday for Mhow.

We are very handicapped in Jubbulpore by our theatre, which is in a dilapidated state, is badly ventilated, and has too small a stage. A new one, or the rebuilding of the present one, will soon become a necessity.

Our private theatrical rehearsals are in full force, taking place thrice weekly, and the piece "The Arabian Nights" is due to come off early next month.

This month a golf handicap is being played and is being favoured with the best possible weather. The course is a good one, and with the exception of the greens (how Irish it sounds!) is entirely turf. It is an 18 hole course, and owing to its great length, competitors find themselves obliged to take two afternoons over each match, playing only 9 holes at a time, for the evenings are beginning to draw in and it becomes too dark to see either at golf or any other game soon after 6 p. m. They have arrived at the 3rd round.

We hope and believe that the fine weather will continue as the night dews have started, a great sign of the cessation of the monsoon.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arcadia," Sept. 18.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arcadia", which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Kempthore, Capt G A	Murray, Lt H
Bamford, Mr.	Carnegy, Miss
Baxter, Mr J	Marshall, Lt H S
Bryce, Mr F Mrs and Miss	Dobson, Mr H F
Wooley, Capt J M	Ellis, Mr John C
Sanderson, Lt A E	Thomson, Mr J
Booth, Mr J O	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Spurgeon, Mr E C	Mullings, Mr C T
Law, Mr N D G	Nicholls, Lt M G
Marchant, Mr T H S	Magnaini, Mr R
Crowther, Mr J	Todman, Mr H R
Richards, Mr B D	Dadiba, Mr Dalal
Gardiner, Capt R	Coleman, Dr and Mrs
Glanville, Mr D J	Keily, Capt F P
Nathan, Mr N	Broacha, Mr S B
Moss, Maj	Quine, Mrs W
Carter, Mr G	McNiven, Mr D
Cankrdr E H	Cito, Mr
Craig, Mr O W	Joicey, Capt H C
Benzinis, Mr	Allan, Mr C
Maxwell, Maj L L	Cambridge, Mr A J
Paxton Mr R E	Summers, Mr F H
Knowles, Mr C	Turner, Mrs G D
Martin, Mr C R	Turner Mr G D
Alexander, Mr R D T	McPherson Mr J

FROM BRINDISI.

Phipps, Capt C F	Thompson, Mrs J
Saydel, Mr P G	

FROM PORT SAID.

Bennett, Mr.

FOR RANGOON.

Bean, Capt F F W

FOR KARACHI.

Banks, Mr W	Lang, Mr W H
Bothwell, Mr R S	Shore, Mr T E and Mrs
Hirst, Mr S	

MOUNTAINEERING IN BOMBAY.

Those fortunate people who are looking forward to a holiday in Kashmir or any other hilly district, writes a correspondent, will do well to get themselves into training by practising on our local climbs. A beginner cannot do better than try his prentice foot on the Frired Pass; for while it combines the characteristics of glacier, screes and rocks with an occasional swamp, yet neither the danger nor difficult, is too much for an inexperienced climber, provided proper precautions are taken.

The climber's outfit should include a light rope, allowing 20ft. for each member of the party. Ice-axes are not absolutely essential, but an excellent substitute will be found in the powrah of the native mountaineer, which is invaluable for step cutting. Black spectacles should also be carried, as though cases of snow-blindness do not often occur, they form a useful protection against dust-storms. The party should consist of 3 or 4, and a guide is not necessary. The Frired Pass is best approached from Apollo Bunder. The first part of the climb is uneventful and can safely be performed without using the rope. At times the swamps on the lower slopes require caution and there are some rather formidable crevasses, but in the main it is a monotonous grind along what appears to have been originally a mule track. It is even said that it was intended to run a funicular railway here, the project being abandoned owing to the difficulty of the country. If it is proposed to see the sunrise from the heights of Wadi Bunder, it is best to make the first part of the journey overnight and camp in the neighbourhood of the hospital. This institution is admirably situated at the commencement of the real difficulties of the climb to afford aid to those who have met with accidents on the pass or have fallen exhausted by the way. Starting two hours before daylight the party should at once put on the rope and proceed with caution. On the right and left are loosely piled screes which form admirable practice, while the middle path is broken by cracks and crevasses of all sizes. The first and worst of these may be turned by a long detour over the screes on the left, but it makes a sporting climb to cross it direct, and with the aid of a trusty rope and powrah it may be accomplished in perfect safety. Proceeding a little further, cutting steps where necessary, we come in sight of the great Carnac Pool arete, which novices are recommended not to attempt. They should keep straight forward, picking their way amid the crevasses and bottomless swamps. It is impossible to give an accurate description of these, as they appear to vary considerably from time to time, on the principle of glaciers. They afford an excellent experience for the beginner who has to depend on his own judgment in selecting his route. On arrival at Wadi Bunder summit, if the climber is inclined for further triumphs let him attempt the more difficult Manganese Ranges of Malet Bunder on the right, though these should not be attempted without a guide, owing to the frequency of landslips. The Mazagon Pass affords a sporting problem also, but it is necessary to choose a suitable day, as in wet weather the footholds are too slippery and in dry weather dust avalanches are almost continuous. The return journey affords little variety and the climber tramps back to his camp tired but light-hearted, protesting in a merry way that the Municipality really ought to make a decent road over the Frirod Pass or car olling joyously—

"'If seven maids with seven mops
Swept it for half a year
Do you suppo se,' the walrus said,
'That they could make it clear?'"

A FAMOUS PARSI OF THE LAST CENTURY.

THE death, a few days ago, of a venerable Parsi lady at Surat recalls the memory of her father-in-law the famous Ardeshir Bahadur, who greatly distinguished himself in the British service at Surat and who has left a name in the history of that city, still remembered with pride by all its citizens. Ardeshir came of a family of political fame among Parsis, and his great grandfather was made a noble of the Imperial Court at Delhi in the third quarter of the eighteenth century by the Moghul Emperor under the title Neksat Khan. This personage was very influential at the Moghul Court, and he also used his influence to further English interests there. The late Mr. Dosabhai Framji says that there is no doubt that by means of his exceptional influence some valuable privileges were obtained for the English at Surat. He was the Controller of the Surat Revenue under the Moghuls and died in 1772. His grandson Dhanjisha, the father of Ardeshir, flourished at the beginning of the last century when Surat had just come under our control, and he was a most zealous officer in our service, losing his life in 1810 fighting on our behalf against a fanatic Mahomedan fakir, a sort of Mahdi, who had commenced a revolt against our rule, which, but for prompt action, would have spread and grown very serious. Dhanjishah's two sons continued the traditions of the father and family for zealous and faithful service to the British, and the elder, Pherozesha rose to be the principal Sadr Amin or native Chief Judge of Surat, the highest post to which a native could then aspire. Ardeshir, the younger son, distinguished himself in the Police, which he thoroughly reorganised and reformed. Surat was at this time in a very lawless state, terrorised by ruffians of the most desperate character and daring parties who preyed upon its then still flourishing commerce on the sea. Ardeshir by his persistent efforts as Superintendent of the Police brought all these dangerous characters to book and soon freed the city of such undesirable persons. His name was a terror among them, and many are the stories of his detective skill and ubiquity current still among Suratis. Forjett, who knew Ardeshir well in his later days, imitated some of his methods whilst he was at the head of the Bombay Police, and freed our city of its desperadoes, who were as great a terror as those of Surat. For this great service Ardeshir was repeatedly honoured by the Government as well as by the citizens. Malcolm in 1829 held a special grand durbar at Surat in his honour and conferred upon him the coveted title of "Bahadur" or the brave, of which he was very proud, and he was known ever after by this name. On the death of his brother in 1843 he succeeded him in the high judicial office of Principal Sudr Amin, and retired in 1846, dying at the age of 60 in 1856. Beside the "jaghirs" conferred on his father and ancestors, he held some conferred on himself for his meritorious services. A pension was also bestowed on him and his son, and his daughter-in-law, just dead, was also the recipient of a handsome pension conferred on her in consideration for the past zealous services of her father-in-law, Ardeshir Bahadur. Ardeshir was no doubt a remarkable man in several ways and of a fine presence, standing six foot and a half. Henry Briggs, a well known writer of the middle of the last century, who knew him personally, speaks in these terms of him: "Among the natives of Western India he stands alone at this period for his abilities, his energy, and his unwearied zeal for the Government he served, the country which gave him birth and to his countrymen a refuge in exile." The Parsis honour his memory to this day as one of their great characters, and several ballads are still sung describing his brave deeds—a sure sign of a man's popularity among the people.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON.

Address By Students.

Yesterday, in the Anjiman-i-Islam Hall, the students, past and present, of the Wilson College presented an address to the Rev. W. G. Robertson, M.A., B.D., proceeding to Ahmedabad to take up the appointment of Principal of the Gujarat College. There were present a large number of students, including ladies. Principal A. L. Covernton, of the Elphinstone College, presided. There were also present a number of professors of various colleges in Bombay.

Mr. P. H. Dastoor said it had given him great pleasure to be present there that evening, and show his regard and admiration for Professor Robertson, who was an ideal Professor. The Professor had won the hearts of all his pupils. He played sports with his pupils, talked with them and preached to them. That was the secret of his success as a Professor. The speaker was sure all of them were sorry at losing Professor Robertson.

Professor Scott in addressing the meeting said that it was his duty as one of the staff to thank the students for their cordial appreciation of the services of one of his brother-professors. The students had never failed to show their appreciation of their professors' services. They all grudged Professor Robertson to Gujerat. But though the Professor went to a place a bit far off from Bombay, still he was sure to be often among them; and that was a matter of great satisfaction.

Some of the students, past and present, then addressed the meeting, extolling the many virtues of Professor Robertson.

The address, which was read by one of the students, Mr. Ratnagar, was as follows:—

"We, your students—past and present—together with your friends, have learnt with great concern that you are shortly to sever your connection with the work of Education in this city, and we cannot let you go from our midst without availing ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our high appreciation of, and gratitude for those excellent qualities of head and heart, which have endeared you to us. For the last ten years that you have so ably adorned the Chair of English Literature in Wilson College, your genial face, your winning manners, your genuine sympathy, your remarkable power of entering into the feelings of students, and above all, your capacity as a teacher, have not only contributed to make you a highly successful Professor, but have always won for you genuine affection and ungrudging obedience from the student-world. You have, Sir, spared no pains for the advancement—physical, moral and intellectual—of your students and we can but ill express our tribute of gratitude to you for your work. You may be sure that we shall certainly miss your presence amongst us, but our consolation is that your distinguished scholarship and your unflagging interest in the cause of education will still yield beneficial results in a wider sphere of usefulness. While regretting our loss, we rejoice to think that your devotion to duty and to literature have had their well-merited recognition, and over and above our cordial congratulations we sincerely hope and trust that the Almighty Father will continue to shower on you and yours, health and happiness, and that as the Principal of the Gujarat College your name and fame will shine still brighter to the genuine satisfaction of us all. Your sincere friends and obedient students."

The Chairman on behalf of the students then presented the address in a silver casket to Professor Robertson.

Professor Robertson in expressing his thanks said it was very difficult for him to express his sentiments adequately on an occasion like that. He heartily thanked the students for their kindness that evening, and for presenting him with an address and other gifts. He would long cherish the memory of that splendid meeting. Ten years ago, two men from Great Britain came to Bombay; one went to the Elphinstone College, the other to the Wilson College. The man who went to the Elphinstone College was Principal Covernton (Loud cheers), and the other was himself (the speaker). During the ten years that had elapsed since then he had no more constant companion than the Chairman of the meeting. He was, therefore, greatly pleased to find his friend in the chair, whom he thanked most heartily. An allusion had been made to his having been Professor of English Literature. The present was an age of scientific education. When he first came to Bombay, he found that literature was the subject the students most loved to learn. But now that was changed. The subject now most studied was some form or other of science. Great hope had elsewhere been entertained of the new institutes of science that were proposed to be raised. He, however, could not entertain a very high hope in that respect. The speaker then proceeded to say that telling how many legs a caterpillar had was no true science. But finding out a remedy to extirpate the pests that infested the world would be true science. If they could show that science had invented something to destroy the pests that killed the tea and coffee plants, for instance, —that would be an achievement of science. He had often been asked by students what the use of literature and mathematics was. He would say that the study of those subjects prepared and stimulated the mind, that it was the preparation of the mind for the specialization of some subjects or other in future. He hoped the claims of literature would in future receive greater recognition. In conclusion, he assured those present that in going to Gujerat and entering upon his new task, he was greatly cheered by that splendid gathering.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said it was a great pleasure to him to preside at a meeting convened to express gratitude for Professor Robertson's services and to encourage him in his new duties. As Professor Robertson had told them, they both landed about ten years ago in Bombay, and have been close friends. During that period of ten years, Professor Robertson had often given him very good suggestions. It had sometimes been said that Scotsmen had no sense of humour, but he believed they had a keener sense of humour than most Englishmen. Professor Robertson hardly made any remarks that did not contain humour. The speaker knew Professor Robertson as an excellent scholar, well- read and of refined taste (Applause). He regretted that the Professor's connection with Bombay was severed, but at the same time he recognised that Professor Robertson was going to a place where he would have greater opportunities of doing good. Gujerat was backward in sports but with Professor Robertson at the Gujerat College a time might come when the Lord Northcote College Shield might make a migration to Ahmedabad.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EMILE HAUCK, a German musician, is awaiting his trial at Nice for brutally ill-treating his wife. For six months the woman, under the pretext of madness, had been locked up in a darkened room. Her husband each morning brought her milk and bread, and then left her unattended until the following day. The disappearance of Frau Hauck had been reported to the police some time ago, the "Chronicle" states, and they made a raid on the house. In a small garret, the shutters of which were barred and bolted, they found the woman covered with bruises. Her health is shattered and in consequence of her imprisonment she has become weak-minded.

THE TRANSVAAL AND INDIANS.

To the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Sir,—We have the honour to enclose a copy of a telegram received from Johannesburg. By a communication from H. H. Sir Sultan Mohamedshah Agakhan, G. C. I. E., addressed to you on the 27th ultimo, requesting you to be good enough to lay before H. E. the Governor the resolution passed at a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay under the auspices of the Anjuman, with a view to request His Excellency to do the needful in a sympathetic spirit, you are already aware that our fellow countrymen are subjected to great hardships in connection with the Asiatic Law Amendment Act.

This telegram will enable you to perceive that the Indians in the Transvaal are in great straits and that immediate steps are necessary to free them from the most degrading and humiliating position.

We trust that you will kindly lay this matter before H. E. the Governor at your earliest convenience.—We have, &c.,

A. M. KAJIJI,
JAFFER RAHIMTULLA,
Hon. Secretaries, Anjuman-i-Islam.

Similar letters have also been sent to the Prime Minister, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the Secretary of State for India, as well as to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

TELEGRAM.

Chairman, Hamidi Islamie Society and priest, other prominent Indians imprisoned, hard labor non-compliance Asiatic Act. All Indian businesses South Africa closed. Symbol mourning. Society fighting Indian's honour Government after repeal Act. If we accept prohibition entry eminent Indians reject this.

To the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Sir,—In continuation of our letter to you dated the 5th August last, and your reply thereto of the 11th of the same month, we beg to enclose herein copies of other telegrams that we have received from Johannesburg in South Africa.

From this you will please see the hard and intolerable treatment of the Indians in the Transvaal, and we beg most respectfully to request you to lay before H. E. the Governor the urgency of moving in the matter as soon as possible in order to relieve our poor suffering brethren.—We have, &c.,

CURIMBHOY EBRAHIM,
President, Anjumani Islam,
A. M. KAJIJI,
JAFFER RAHIMTULLA,
Hon. Secretaries, Anjumani Islam.

Similar letters have also been sent to H. E. the Viceroy of India.

TELEGRAM NO. I.

Rustomjee Dawad, Mohamed Anglia and most distinguished Indians, South Africa, with another Parsi sentenced three months' hard, other eleven six weeks' hard with alternative heavy fines Ceall preferred goal claiming right enter Transvaal. Three ex-volunteers sergeants' sentences considered savage. Outstanding questions repeal Asiatic Act which Government affect treat dead letter. Highly educated Indians hope India helps. All business suspended South Africa.

TELEGRAM NO. II.

Anjuman Islam Meeting request kindred Indian. Anjumans remonstrate Imperial Government against three months' rigorous imprisonment by Transvaal Government on leaders Dawood Mohamed, Mohamed Cassim Anglia and others while asserting right of entry under compromise. Intolerable situation Awaiting co-operation Anjuman-i-Islam.

TELEGRAM.

From the Secretaries, Anjumani Islam, Bombay. To the Secretary of State, India in Council, London.

The President and Committee of Anjuman protest against the treatment of Indians in Transvaal and request your immediate intervention.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have much pleasure in handing you a list of donations to the above Institution received in response to the appeal published in June last. The Committee have to thank those who so promptly and generously came forward at a critical moment and they are glad to be able to say that all outstanding debts have now been paid off, the children have been provided with much needed clothing and there is still a working-balance left in hand.

In addition to the sums mentioned below I have received various donations, but as the givers have not definitely stated that they were in response to the special appeal, they have been acknowledged direct and will appear in the Annual Report of the Institution in due course.

Thanking you for your valuable assistance in making public our serious lack of funds.—Yours etc.,

G. B. ADAMSON,
Hony. Treasurer.

	Rs.
Anonymous	5,000
Hon G Owen Dunn	100
Thanksgiving	100
Mr C Hudson, I C S	15
Readers of "The Bombay Guardian"...	28
Mr H C Macleod	100
X Y Z	100
Mr C J Powell	5
Mr B Pottigrew	50
Mrs Gillespie	5
Sir Edward and Lady Cardy	100
Major A F King, I M S	50
Mrs O'Brien, Poona	100
A Well wisher	10
Mr J T Bennett, C I E	250
Total ...	6,905

EARTHQUAKE WARNINGS.

With a little encouragement from Government, says the "Morning Post," an earthquake-warning service could be arranged among the Observatories of the world which would be of great service to the world's shipping. At present any single observatory receiving on its seismographs the tremors of a world-shaking earthquake can tell approximately the direction whence the first shock came, and, by noting the interval between the first shock and the second, or echo, shock as well as the length of time which these phases of the earthquake last, can also determine its distance from the instruments on which it is recorded. But evidently if the shock is perceived by three observatories at some distance from one another, then by combining their observations we can arrive, by a computation like that made by triangulation in surveying operations, at the actual spot where the earthquake originated, or near it. Such an earthquake-warning service has already been organised in Germany, and the three stations at Hamburg, Strassburg and Graz are connected telegraphically so as to be able to combine their earthquake observations quickly. Thus Strassburg and Hamburg having found that an earthquake origin was 7,400 kilometres and 7,550 kilometres respectively distant from them circles drawn from these cities as centres with fere-going radii could intersect at two places. The third station, Graz, would indicate which of these two stations was the most probable one and the earthquake would thus be fixed. It was thus that the Jamaica earthquake was located in the islands of the Lesser Antilles.

THE KIDDERPORE DOCK EXTENSION.

Progress of the Work.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are constructing four new general produce berths at the north-east end of their No. 2 Dock at Kidderpore. No. 2 Dock in its present condition runs practically north and south with a slight bend to the eastwards from about the centre of its length and after a berthage waterway 3,500 feet long by 300 feet wide tails off to the south in a shelving channel to the Commissioners' main pumping station at Kantapukur, where the water level of the wet docks is maintained. There are six coal export berths along the west of the Dock, two of which are permanent and mechanically equipped, the other four being timber wharfs; and along the east face there are three more timber wharfs for coal and a line of four salt golahs.

One of these salt warehouses has been removed and re-erected upon another site, the second is in process of dismantling, and the third and fourth will in their turn be demolished to allow for the progress of the new quay wall southwards from the north-east corner. This new quay wall and attendant facilities are being carried out at a cost of forty lakhs and is the first step towards the entire reconstruction and extension of Dock No. 2 rendered so imperatively necessary by the very rapid growth of the export trade, and which when completed will provide a dock 4,700 feet in length by 600 feet in width equipped with 30 permanent coal berths of modern type with mechanical elevator-tips and 9 permanent berths for general produce.

The four produce berths now being carried out from the north-east corner comprise the construction of 2,000 lineal feet of new dock wall of special design, the dredging of 164 lakhs of cubic feet of soil to give the increased width of waterway, the erection of four new double-storeyed flat-roofed steel and ferro-concrete transit sheds each 400 feet by 120 feet, equipped with fixed and travelling roof cranes and the provision of railway lines and approach roads for the four berths.

The special feature of the quay wall is that it is built upon well foundations, or more correctly the wall itself may be said to consist of a series of wells sunk close together and having the quay superstructure and hydraulic pipe sub-way along the top. The wells are of brick-work and of twin hexagonal type, having two excavating shafts, each 10 feet 6 inches diameter and a minimum brick lining of 4 feet 7 inches. Each well is 40 feet by 23 feet overall; they are pitched 1 foot 6 inches apart, and the lozenge-shaped pockets between the wells are excavated down to well curb level and plugged with brickwork. The shafts of each well are afterwards closed up by a 10-foot concrete plug at top, a 6-foot concrete plug at bottom, and earth filling between; and with the plugged up pockets the wells in series give a continuous dock wall.

The bottom of each alternate well is sunk 3 feet lower than its neighbour to give the quay wall a better grip in clay, which has a notoriously bad coefficient of friction, the average depth of bottom of curb being 52 feet below coping. The tops of the wells are stopped at 12 feet below coping, and the triangular spaces along the face of wells are bridged over by solid brick arches to support the hydraulic craneway and culvert, and the back line of the wells is treated in a similar manner to take the weight of the front row of shed columns 38 feet 4 inches back from the quay face. The well curbs adopted are a departure from the usual type of heavy V-shaped cutting edge and consist merely of a couple of channel bars, 12 inches by 3 1-2 inches, placed 18 inches apart on end, and running parallel together round the double hexagon perimeter, the 18-inch space being filled with stone concrete, 3 to 1 cement mortar. The channels are bound together in place by 1-inch diameter bolts and tie into the masonry above by eleven 1 3-8 inch diameter bond rods running vertically upwards and connected with union nuts at each well division, where they are horizontally connected by 4 inches by ½ inch still bond bars. These well curbs have proved eminently satisfactory, as apart from their economy each twin curb weighing only 6 1-2 tons, the flat 18-inch face has rendered the wells more easily manipulated over the clay during the process of sinking, when any well has had to be checked from a tendency to get out of line. The whole of the wells for No. 1 berth have been completed quite satisfactorily, and those for No. 2 berth are in progress of sinking.—"Indian Engineering."

A MOPLAH FESTIVAL.

And a Tradition.

The Moplahs of Calicut annually celebrate, writes a correspondent in the "Madras Mail", on the 15th day of "Rajub," the anniversary of the death of Sheikh Mahomed Koya Tangal, an ecclesiastic who seems to have been greatly venerated during his lifetime, and whose memory is still well preserved. The festival is held in the mosque known as Sheikinte Palli, and it goes by the name of Appani. This year's anniversary was celebrated a few days ago with the customary pomp and circumstance. According to a local tradition the Sheikh died over 200 years ago, and was buried by the sea at Calicut, and when, over a century later, the gradual erosion of the sea threatened to engulf the grave, the faithful decided to open the grave and transfer the remains of the Sheikh to a safer resting-place. Then it was found that the body had undergone no decomposing or disintegrating process, but was in a remarkable state of preservation. The remains were piously interred in a spot in the Kuttichera locality, one of the main Moplah centres of Calicut, and over the tomb was built a mosque ever since known as Sheikinte Palli. A feature of the celeberation is that every Moplah household prepares a supply of rice cakes, which are sent to the mosque to be distributed among the thousands of beggars who gather for the occasion. A very brisk trade is also carried on in these rice cakes, which are largely bought by the charitable for distribution among the poor. On the day of the anniversary, as well as on the day following, prayers are offerd up at the mosque for the souls of the departed.

According to a legend, this pious Sheikh, during his travels in foreign lands, arrived in Achin disguised as a "fakir." One day, some servants of the local Sultan came to him, recognising in him a holy man, and begged his help in a serious difficulty. Their Sultan, they said, had a favourite parrot which used to be kept in a golden cage, and the door of this cage having been inadvertently left open, the parrot had escaped. On hearing of the loss of his favourite bird the Sultan had threatened his Ministers and servants with dire punishment if they failed to recover it. Sheikh Mahomed Koya directed the servants to place the cage in the branches of a neighbouring tree, assuring them that the parret would come and enter this cage. Saying this, the holy man departed. The servants did as he had bidden them and had the gratification of seeing the bird fly into the cage and of recovering and conveying it to their master. The Sultan asked the bird why it went away when it had a beautiful golden cage to live in and a never-failing supply of dainty food to subsist upon. The parret replied that the beautiful cage and the dainty food were not to be compared with the delights of a free and unfettered life spent under the foliage of feathery bamboos, swayed by gentle breezes. The Sultan then aked the bird why it had come back, and the bird made answer that while it was disporting itself with others of its species in a clump of bamboos a stifling heat arose, which it feared would burn its wings, but as it noticed that on one side of the clump the atmosphere was cool, it flew to that spot to take shelter on a tree, and seeing the cage amidst the branches it entered and was thus re-captured and brought back. The Sultan afterwards discoverd that it was the "fakir" who had thus miraculously brought about the recovery of his bird, and further that the "fakir" was none other than the saintly Sheikh Mahomed Koya Tangal. When the news of the Tangal's death was subsequently received the Sultan ordered that the anniversary of the day should be celebrated in his dominions, and the Moplahs of Calicut believe that the faithful in Achin join with them every year in doing honour to the memory of their departed worthy.

PECULIARITIES OF AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

AN article which might have been entitled "Amateurs I Have Met" is contributed to "The Camera" (Philadelphia, July) by A. W. Bromley, a dealer in photographic supplies. The writer begins with "the man who is fastidious 'because' he is a bad worker," who, he says, is a curious psychological study, but a very common type. Writes Mr. Bromley:

"He is slovenly or careless, and most of his results are failures. Of course he will not admit, even to himself, that the fault lies with his method of working. If he buys his solutions, he blames them; if he prepares them himself, he blames the plates, and tries another brand. Gradually he develops an attitude of extreme fussiness toward all photographic requisites. For him there is only one plate good enough—the make with which he happened to get a few decent results. He is also very particular about everything being 'quite fresh.'

"An incident contrasting the fussiness of the raw amateur with an expert's absence of fussiness occurred a few months ago. A small seaside dealer had in stock a packet of plates of an unusual size, which he knew to be at least three years old. About half-dozen amateurs declined to accept the plates when told how long they had been in stock. Then a man whose name is well-known in photographic circles happened to call at that shop and ask for that particular size of plate. 'I've only one packet and they're over three years old,' he was told. After examining the much-rejected packet of plates carefully, he said, 'These plates are at least five years old. I can tell by the printing of the label.' He brought them, and a few days later developed them in the same shop. 'I shall make at least dol. 25 out of that packet of plates your customers wouldn't buy,' he announced as he showed a dozen good negatives."

Mr. Bromley scores the amateur photographers who go for advice to a shop where they do not deal; for instance the man who buys a camera in the city and then asks a dealer near his home to explain its use. He goes on:

"A man once went into a suburban shop and said, 'I see you sell photographic materials, so I suppose you know something about photography. Can you tell me what is the matter with these prints.' The prints were examined and discussed, and the dealer was profusely thanked for his courtesy. 'I buy everything I want in the city, said the grateful one. 'I like to have things fresh. I knew you wouldn't mind answering a little question like that.' Fortunately there are not many of his stamp, or shopkeepers would have to put over their doors. 'This establishment is open for the purpose of doing business."

"Very amusing is the amateur 'who puts on style.' He may or may not be an expert, but in any case he talks much bigger than he is. He delivers lectures on photography in the shop, and advises the dealer how to conduct his business. 'You should stock So and so's plates a brand never asked for. This gentleman always has prints from his best negative is his pocket; but of course, they are not his best. Oh, no the best are at home. Years ago, when I was younger and more easily impressed than I am now, a gentleman called and asked to look at a camera. He was shown the one referred to. Is it a Beck lens?' he asked. 'Let me see. He opened and looked through it. 'No, I see it isn't' he said. It was not, and I felt that I was privileged in meeting an expert in lenses. A very little reflection, however, convinced me that neither he nor any one else could recognize a lens in that way. In a subsequent conversation he gave himself away completely; he was not an expert in lenses, neither was he in anything else connected with photography.

"It is inevitable that a hobby which develops enthusiasts also develops bores. Of course, it is a pleasure to listen to an enthusiast, who is an expert, and can show work possessing merits beyond those of correct exposure and development. But there are enthusiasts who are not producers of artistic photographs and who have a great deal to say that is not worth saying. There are three kinds of enthusiasts—the expert, the man who realizes that his enthusiasm may be a nuisance to other people, and the bore. We cannot all be of the first kind but we can all avoid being of the last.

"Just a word for faddists. Every dealer could make a list of the leading plates and papers in the order of their popularity. If you ask a dealer for a brand he does not keep, be sure you are in a minority in your preferences. You may have good reasons, but, at any rate the majority are not with you. My experience of amateurs is that the more expert a worker is, the less violent are his prejudices. An expert has preferences but he does not waste more time and shoe-leather upon them than they are worth. Also don't exaggerate the import ance of freshness. I have known an amateur decline plates because they were a month old! All the best makes are good for four or five years, and I have seen excellent negatives from plates nine years old. Remember, unless you are a stranger living miles away, a dealer would much rather sell you nothing than something that is not satisfactory."

AN ALLEGED MIRACLE.

The French Catholics are awaiting with concern the report of a special commission on a mysterious affair known as The Miraculous Hailstones of Remirem

BANGALORE MANDIRAM AND CHARITIES.

Mr. A Gopalachari, in presenting the 25th Annual Report of the above institutions for the year 1907-08, asks assistance from Bombay. He says :—Perhaps, I may be pardoned to say a few words about the unrealised wish of the institution, to have a solid habitation for its Orphans. I am sorry, I have failed in my endeavours to raise any considerable amount by public subscriptions or donations, that would help me to start the construction of the necessary buildings for the location of these Orphans. I must not be found fault with on this account if I urge the Government, to provide at State cost the required buildings in as much as the inmates of the Orphanage, being their own words.

If the Mandiram Orphanage cannot give food, shelter, raiment and education to children, then the Institution would be of no service at all But when children are taken and when there is no ready accommodation at hand to put them, one may understand what the fix of the Manager is. If circumstances were more favourable and times not so pinching, I would not have pressed the question of providing accommodation on the attention of Government. But it is a matter of fact that all are living in very hard times. The Mandiram is entirely a Muzarai Institution—and as there being no other Muzarai Temple engaged in such a Catholic work as it does, it will be just if provision could be made from the Muzarai budget allotment to grant a certain amount every year for one or two years. If such consideration is possible—there will be no difficulty to have a decent structure, wherein the Hindu orphans can find a home to live in. If the Government cannot view this proposition with favour, I must only feel satisfied to leave the matter to my successors or the posterity to complete what I humbly began, nearly twenty five years ago. I may not be spared to see a consummation of the work thus undertaken, but it cannot be an event of any importance if abler hands can command more success than my poor self after me.

LADIES' SECTION.

The 13th of June 1907 saw a fresh page in the history of the Mandiram. On this day, the Ladies' Section was opened by my wife for the benefit of her Aryan sisters. It is therefore time now to hold its first anniversary. In its initial stages, my wife had to experience much indifference and cold shoulder at the hands of her conservative sisters. They thought that she had become a radical reformer and was trying to revolutionize the Hindu society. But her persistent pleading, persuasion, and counting not the odds, gradually secured her their sympathy. There was also a change noticed in the views of some of them, when they saw that the work was not intended to denationalize them or encourage them in any way to encroach upon the men's rights. Under all circumstances, I believe, the progress made is satisfactory. In addition to the daily reading of vernacular newspapers and periodicals which the Library provided them, the members have read and returned more than a hundred books. They have held nearly 35 meetings. Some of the essays read on these occasions, were excellent and interesting.

THE ORPHANAGE.

About the working of the Orphanage and the Library, I need not say many words. I shall content myself to quote below the opinions expressed by Sir P. N. Krishna Murthi, K. C. I. E., and Rev. A. R. Fuller, B. A., (London), Principal of the Wesleyan High School. The quoting of these opinions saves the recording of my own doings to write which, it is not always a pleasant task. The only difficulty is that both ends cannot be made to meet, so far as the maintainance of the Institutions is concerned. The question of accommodation for the living of the orphans is still a dream. The reception accorded to my appeal on the subject has been very cold. The only consolation is that I have done my duty willingly and unstintingly. More than this I cannot be expected to do. In my declining years it will be a great solace to me if the Government can come to my relief and provide the Institution, with an Orphanage building. Till such a building takes a solid form, the progress that may be made cannot be counted as a success. Want of means compel me always to refuse applications from deserving orphans. During the year, I had 16 lads on the roll. Four attended the Railway and other Workshops, seven were in the Middle School, and five in the Primary School. Of these one is a non-Brahman girl recently admitted. The School report has been satisfactory and all the boys have got their promotions. One of the workshop boys has passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination by studying privately and taking sanskrit for his optional subject. The boys were ill several times and all had measles by turns, and it was a hard work to my wife to attend to them. Unfortunately, no room could be found to segregate them to prevent the spread of infection. Mr. P. Vasudeva Rao, an Assistant Master of the City Wesleyan High School, examined the boys on the 11th of July, 1908, in their religious knowledge, and he says that the boys did exceedingly well and obtained the maximum number of marks, the results reflecting credit on the teacher who taught them. The receipts of the Orphanage under all heads, such as Government grant, scholarships, produce of lands, rice-dole collections, subscriptions, &c., come to Rs. 1,193-11-0. The expenditure under all heads, such as boarding, payment of scholarships, cost of clothing, examination fees, books and other school necessaries,—including establishment charges, salary of the teacher, Kandayam paid to Government, and repairs executed to the temporary shelter in which the boys are now lodged, come to Rs. 1,520-5-0, thus putting me to a deficit side of Rs. 326-10-0.

THE death, at the age of ninety-four, is announced, at Miller Bridge, Ambleside, of Mrs. Jessie Clay, the widow of Rev. John Clay, vicar of Stapenhill, Derbyshire, for forty years. Mrs. Clay remembered to the last the friends of her youth, among whom were Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Tennyson. On January 1, 1835, Wordsworth wrote these lines in her album :—

"Small service is true service while it lasts :
Of friends, however humble, scorn not one.
The daisy, by the shade it casts,
Protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun."

CHARLES FLEET, a Crimean veteran, who has been buried with military honours at Little Baddow, near Chelmsford, had in his early days the unusual experience, of receiving an apology from King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales). Fleet was performing sentry duty at Windsor Castle, when Queen Victoria came along on foot with the Prince. The Prince was a little behind his mother, and when she had turned a corner he slyly picked up a pebble and threw it at the sentinel. The stone struck his gun and made a rattle. The Queen heard it, and, turning round, went quickly up to Fleet and asked him if the Prince had thrown a stone at him. "Yes," was the reply, "but he has done me no harm." The Queen called the Prince back and made him take off his cap and apologise.

EVOLUTION OF RELIGION IN JAPAN.

Native religious ideas have greatly changed in Japan during the course of a life-time, says a native Japanese, Mr. Kume Kunitake. "Even the language which people use in speaking of religious belief and doctrines is not the same now as it was during the first half of my life," he adds. From his words, which are quoted in the "Japan Mail" (Tokyo) from the May number of a Japanese magazine, "To A no Hikari," we might easily derive the impression that the Japanese not so long ago were without a religion in the Western sense of the word, and that now that Buddhism, Confucianism, and Shintoism are in parts acknowledged by them as native religions, their position as such may be due to the influences of Western thought, as the following curious confessions seem to indicate. Mr. Kunitake writes :

"In trying to make you understand what is the usual attitude we Japanese assume to religion and what our general notions on this subject are, I will relate what happened in 1872 when I went to Europe and America in the suite of Prince Iwakura. You will remember that Kido Okubo Ito and other noted men formed part of the mission. I went in the capacity of a Chinese scholar and as one versed in our vernacular literature, as a kind of referee on these subjects. The Main object of the mission being to inquire into the nature of Western civilization and everything connected with it, the subjects to be investigated were divided up and each subordinate member of the mission had his task alloted to him. Well, a Mombusho official, Mr. F. Tanaka, and myself were ordered to investigate religion. We did not like the job by any means but there was no help for it. Well, on the way across the Pacific we thought it our duty to begin our investigations. So we approached a Roman Catholic priest and commenced to put questions to him, the late Mr. Fukuchi Genichiro taking notes of the questions and answers. It was a queer affair, for after we had heard about the Ten Commandments and few other things, we were expected by the audience, which was rather large, to give some account of our own creed. I began then to talk about our Kami Sama, but I was informed that it was not for human beings to be talking about God in the way I was doing. Is that so? I replied and said no more.

This, our first discussion, being over, we Japanese had a meeting in the smoking-room at which we fully considered the attitude we ought to assume in America and Europe in respect to religion. Messrs. Fukuchi, Tanabe, Count Hayashi, and many others were present.

The first question that we thought it important to settle was what we should say when asked by Americans or Europeans what our religion was. Some proposed that, as Buddhism was well known in the West, we should say we were Buddhists, but to this others objected on the ground that none of us knew anything about Buddhism, and it would be a bit awkward if we were probed with questions bearing on Buddhist doctrines. Better tell the truth observed one of the speakers, and say that, though religion is believed in Western countries, we Japanese have no religion. Others proposed that we should say that we believed in Confucianism, but this drew forth the remark that Confucianism is not considered by Occidentals to be a religion at all. It is regarded as a political educational organ. When Shinto was proposed, the objection was made that the world knows nothing of our native cult. It is poorly developed, is without sacred books, and is not regarded as one of the great religions of the world. By a process of exhaustion we reached the conclusion that there was nothing to be done but to say that we had no religion. But those of our party who had been in the West before and were well acquainted with the views of Europeans and Americans on the subject of religion affirmed that it would never answer for us to represent ourselves as religionless as we should thereby raise great suspicion in the minds of Christians. They believe that all people are naturally had and that they can be made good by religion alone. Heathens are, they think, no more to be trusted than tigers and foxes. So to say we have no religion would be to confess our inferiority as human beings. We could not make up our minds what course to take. As things subsequently turned out, we found that we need not have troubled ourselves over the affair. We got through America without being questioned as to our religious faith."

The traditional stages of Japanese thought in respect to religion may be marked by the curious history of a Japanese equivalent for the word "superstition." The writer observes:

"People nowadays flourish this term superstition about a great deal, but whether its use brings us any nearer to the truth in the matter of religion or religious belief is very questionable. In my younger days, though the word "meishin" (superstition) was never heard, the term "inshi" was in constant use. The primary meaning of this term was an unauthorized unlawful shrine or the religious rights performed at such a shrine. The opposite term is "seishi," which was originally applied to duly authorized sacred buildings and the rites performed there. But in the course of time our religion became corrupted, and so even at duly authorized shrines immoral practices went on. This of course had the effect of bringing the whole religion into contempt and made some people think that religion was a thing to be avoided by scholars. The sentiment was very common in pre-Meiji days. But since the word superstition' has come into use changed people's sentiments in reference to religion have immensely. Men no longer denounce religion. It is considered bad form to speak evil of it. To all that seems objectionable in religion they apply the word superstition and that is supposed to explain everything. This is regarded as an advance in thought. Some of us have advanced that far; others remain where they were before this magical word came into fashion."

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BY THE WAY

AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL MAP.

The French anthropologist M. Deniker has recently published a map of Europe shewing the average height of the males in different countries, the averages being based on statistics of army recruits. M. Deniker calls those below 5ft. 5in. small (those below 5ft. 3in. being very small), men of 5ft. 5in. to 5ft, 6in. are classed as medium, and those above 5ft. 6in. as tall. A glance at his map shows that the tall populations are chiefly in the North and North-West, including Great Britain, Ireland (except two small districts in the West), Scandinavia with the exception of the parts inhabited by the Lapps), Holland, North Germany, Finland, and the Baltic Provinces of Russia.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

A second group of tall people is found in South-Eastern Europe ; it covers Dalmatia, Servia, Bosnia, and part of Macedonia, and extends to the Alpine regions of the Tyrol and South Bavaria. The Caucasus is also inhabited by a tall race. The medium-sized populations are to be found in North-East France, the Italian cantons of Switzerland, Belgium, South Holland, and Central Germany. The three Southern European peninsulas show a remarkable difference. In the Balkan States tall and very tall men (up to an average of 5 ft. 10in.) predominate ; whilst in South Italy and in Spain the small and very small classes are largely represented. The small races are, however, mainly found in Russia, Poland, Hungary, Saxony, Southern France, Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily.

THE BLOOMING OF THE WOOD-BETONY.

Betony, the blooming of which brightens all the public woodlands around London at the present moment, is among most Western nations a much-flattered wild flower. An old proverb, "Sell your coat and buy betony," expresses the value our ancestors set on this pretty plant. "He has as many virtues as betony" is a saying among Spaniards. Betony still has many adherents—including old "Dr." Dido Bell, the "hermit" expelled from Hainault Forest, and forms one ingredient of the "cephalic snuff" prescribed for headache. This seems the solitary wild flower with friendly feelings for bracken ; and the purplish red corolla peering above the fern furnishes a picturesque feature just now in the glades of Epping Forest.

THE SAFETY OF THE "TUBES."

There are, no doubt, persons who still experience a feeling of nervousness when making a journey on one of the tube railways, but Mr. Walter Gott in the "Railway Magazine" assures us that the chances of accident are very remote. During 1907 these lines carried in all about 130 million passengers, and not a single accident to a passenger happened during that period. In 1906 the number of people who were killed in the streets of London totalled 212. The tubes are therefore much safer than the streets themselves ; in fact, during 1906 nearly four times as many people were killed in the London streets as on the whole of the railways of the United Kingdom—that is, of course, passengers.

THE DANGER OF FIRE.

The question of fires on the tubes recently attracted considerable attention. But it should be remembered that the coach bodies and framework are of steel, and all the wood used is rendered non-inflammable by treatment with phosphate of ammoniate. "Should one or more motors catch fire, the flames could not get outside the castings." Further we read : Even supposing a conflagration were to occur, it is in the power of the motor-man, or, indeed, of any of the attendants, entirely to cut off all current from the line by means of the short-circulating device, which is carried on the trains, and which can be applied to make a connexion between the two supply rails. Such a proceeding would permanently remove the cause of the fire, and permit of passengers walking off the permanent way without fear of shock. The tunnels, it should be said, are lit from end to end off entirely different circuits from those used for traction purposes, so that the tunnels, stations, and staircases leading to them would always be illuminated. The stations of concrete, and the lifts of non-inflammable materials, and there is no possibility of fire in them.

A SURREY "MODEL VILLAGE."

The latest number of the "Country Home"—a magazine which is full of excellent reading and is very attractively produced—has an interesting description of Upper Woodcote, two miles to the east of Purley, on the Surrey Downs, which the writer claims to be "one of the prettiest villages and perhaps the quaintest in the kingdom." It is practically new, and consists of only eleven houses, including the inn and the smithy : The houses are built around a large green, which is complete with a whipping-post, a ducking-stool, and stocks, where ducks and geese roam and cackle and quarrel and glide to and fro on the pond—a patch work of green, yellow, and white, so densely is its surface covered with pretty aquatic flowers and plants. On this green there are also glorious trees with wide spreading branches, beneath which you may loll on comfortable seats of a rustic pattern on the hot summer days and cool summer evenings. Here, too, the visitor or resident may inhale the scent of "thousands of sweet-smelling flowers," and watch the children "playing see-saw on—to children's minds—the grandest see-saw in the whole wide world, which has been erected for their exclusive amusement."

THE COTTAGES.

This "little paradise" is the property of a wealthy gentleman, who has made it his hobby. "He planned it, and built it, and is adding to its beauty and interest every day": Not one of the cottages contains more than eight rooms, while the smallest consists of only four. With each at least there is a quarter of an acre of garden, which is laid out in a pretty, old-fashioned style, and which is ablaze with old-world flowers from one year's end to another. Roses and creepers cover the walls of the queer little low-roofed dwellings; rose and creeper-covered arches decorate the garden paths. The rent of the largest of the houses does not exceed £36 a year, while that of the smallest is less than £20 a year.

NO SCHOOL AND NO CHURCH.

The whole, place, we are further told, resembles a village of three hundred years ago, "which is what it is meant to do" ; There is no school ; the two or three little children toddle across to the inn and are taught by the innkeeper's pretty daughter. There is no church. Those of the inhabitants who do not attend the parish church of Purley meet every Sunday-morning in the inn's parlour and take it in turns to conduct a service. No bell summons them. The innkeeper appears at the door and flaps a red banner in the breeze and beckons with a horny hand. To no organ accompaniment are the hymns sung, but to that of a cracked fiddle, which is played by my host's daughter seated in the chimney corner. . . . A horse and trap rarely penetrate this "were kingdom," while a motor-car "has scarcely been seen within a mile of the place." That in the view of many, will be the best recommendation of all.

A GROCER'S shop window in a London suburb displays the following notice : "Our Gorgonzola speaks for itself."

MEN AND MATTERS.

AN ARDENT ROYAL MOTORIST.

Queen Margherita, the Dowager Queen of Italy, who has recently been on an extensive motor tour, is probably the most ardent royal motorist in Europe. She has travelled many thousands of miles in her various cars, and has had not a few serious accidents. It is sad to reflect, however, that the Queen's love of motoring is due to the fact that it is the only kind of recreation which can banish from her mind the dreadful scene when the lifeless body of her husband, King Humbert, was brought to her on the fateful day in July, 1900, after his Majesty had been murdered by the assassin Bresci. After she had somewhat recovered from the terrible shock of that day, Queen Margherita went in feverishly for motoring, declaring that the rapid motion and frequent change of scene of her were the only means she knew of curing her sad reflections. "There is no doubt," she once remarked, "that the motor-car is the best cure that I have ever experienced." Before she took to motoring Queen Margherita was very fond of mountaineering, and on the summit of Pic d'Ollen, in the Monte Rosa range, she has had a library erected to the memory of King Humbert.

DE TROP.

On one of her motor rides Queen Margherita met with an amusing experience. Late at night her car broke down on a country road, and the Queen and her two companions had to walk to the nearest railway station, some miles off. Arrived there, her Majesty travelled to Rome by the next train, like any ordinary person ; but as luck would have it, she and her friends got into a compartment occupied by a young honey-mooning couple who, quite unaware of the Queen's identity, cast angry looks and hints at her during the whole of the journey. "This was the first time in my life," remarked her Majesty afterwards, "that I had ever known myself to be 'detrop.'"

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Queen Margherita possesses a rare vein of humour, and she is very fond of a practical joke. Some time ago she caused great consternation among her attendants by a little trick she played upon them. Her Majesty was out-walking with two servants when she entered a peasant's hut and told the men to wait for her outside. A half hour passed, then an hour, then two hours, and as the Queen did not return the attendants become so anxious that they went into the hut to see what and happened. To their dismay the Queen was nowhere to be found, and the old peasant woman who lived in the hut would give no information as to her Majesty's whereabouts. Rushing back to the palace, the attendants were told that the Queen had arrived there nearly two hours previously. It appeared that her Majesty had entered the hut in ordinary walking costume, which she had changed inside for a peasant's dress ; then, delighting in the joke, she had passed out again without being recognised by her servants, and had walked back quite unattended to the palace.

WINSTON WHEN A BOY.

The announcement of Mr. Winston Churchill's engagement to Miss Clementine Hozier has caused a number of anecdotes to be revived about the brilliant young President of the Board of Tarde, and not the least interesting among these relate to the time when he was a boy at school. Even in his knickerbocker days "Winston" was noted for his high spirits and precocious ways ; although, despite his recklessness and love of adventure, he was always regarded as the politest boy among all his schoolfellows. There is a pretty little story told of how, when walking out one day with his school, a boisterous wind carried away the hat of a shabbily-dressed little girl who happened to be passing by. Without a moment's hesitation the youthful Winston dashed from the ranks and captured the erring headgear, which he presented with a courtly bow to its grateful owner, utterly indifferent to the jeering remarks of his companions, who twitted him for long afterwards for going to the aid of so humble a maiden. Even in his school-days Winston Churchill had the bump of loquacity well developed. The Duke of Argyll has told that when visiting a public school many years ago he was surprised to see a solitary small boy running round the cricket ground. "Who is that boy?" he asked the headmaster. "That is Lord Randolph Churchill's son," was the reply. "Whenever he speaks too much we make him run three times round the cricket ground as a punishment."

THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

The secret of Mr. Winston Churchill's remarkable success may be summed up in one word—enthusiasm. Although he possesses the brain of a Cabinet Minster, he carries with him the exuberance and hopefulness of a child of twelve. His ardour for his work and his sincere belief in his own political opinions were exemplified some time ago when he was addressing a crowded meeting on Free Trade. In the middle of his speech, the staging at the back of the hall fell in, and a stampede among the audience seemed inevitable. But such a little thing as the collapse of some staging was not going to hinder Winston Churchill. As his frightened auditors made for the door, he brought them all to a standstill by shouting at the top of his voice: "Men, let Justice be done even though the whole blessed place falls in!" Mr. Churchill has a wonderful power of bringing his audiences round to his way of thinking and once when it was announced that he was going to lecture in America a gang of his opponents determined to hoot him down and break up his meeting. But in the first five minutes he arrested these men's attention, and as he left the hall that night after the lecture was over the leader of the gang remarked to one of his friends : "Come and have a drink. I need something after that. I guess my hands are sore with clapping."

DR. ZAMENHOF.

That public interest in Esperanto is by no means on the wane was evidenced at the fourth Esperanto Congress, which was held at Dresden recently, when Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor, was given an overwhelming reception. Like Count Zeppelin, Dr. Zamenhof had to pass through many years of unrequited labour, and was obliged to put up with many stinging rebuffs, before his pet hobby was crowned with anything like success. The doctor has always taken a great interest in the study of languages, and he has mastered Hebrew, Yiddish, Russian, Polish, German, French, and English. The idea of a universal language first came to him when he saw the misunderstandings that were caused among the inhabitants of his native town of Bialystock owing to the different languages that were spoken among the various nationalities who composed its population. Dr. Zamenhof was little more than a boy when he had his Esperanto ready for the world ; but the fear of ridicule kept him back, and it was only after years of silence that he at last determined to "do or die." In 1878 he published his first pamphlet, at his own expense, entitled "An International Language," and to this he appended the signature of "Doctor Esperanto."

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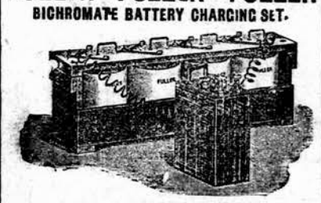

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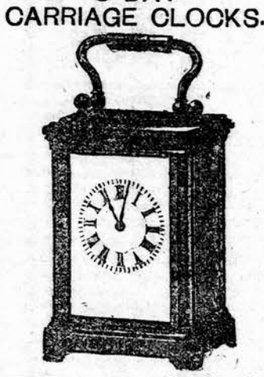

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There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results so far ing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

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A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
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D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

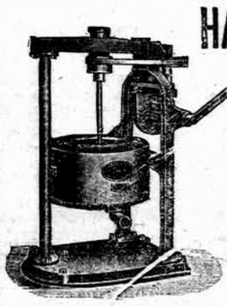
No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co. 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name .....
Address .....

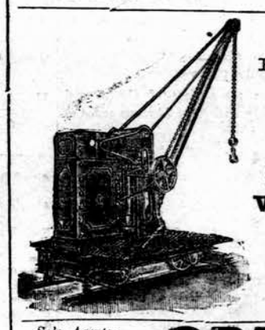


HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL
FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.

SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED.
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.



YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND CRANES,
Portable, Wharf, Wall, Foundry, Warehouse and Overhead Types.
Lifting Tackle,
Hydraulic Tools, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE N. 72.

Sole Agents : AND DEPOT FOR India & Burma.
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Reg'd
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
When frequently used.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, tumours, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and exclusive means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free in plain sealed envelope for 12 stamps (English or Colonial), from The Author, [illegible] Agents for India :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BYCULLA, and POCHKHANWALA & CO., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

...ay, Sept. 15.] [Bombay, Sept. 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
...cent. Consols...	85 5/8	un	chgd
...do. Rentes ...	93 3/4		1/4
...do. Sterling Loan	99 3/4		1/8
...do. Govt. Securities....	63 7/16	un	chgd
Silver in London	24 1/16	1/4	
...do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/13	3/16	
...do. in New York	52 1/8	1/2	
...ange on London at Paris...	25·12 1/2	1/4	
...do. do. Berlin....	20·40		1/4
...do. do. New York.	4·85 5/8	un	chgd
...ent Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	1/8
...Short London Bills			28th May
...3 months' sight.	1 1/2		1/8
...Indian Bank Bills			
...6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
...3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
...6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
...ent Day-to-day Loans ...	1/2	un	chgd
...7 day Market Loans...	7/8	un	chgd

...change on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchanged.
...Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10½ unchanged.
...losing Tone of Silver.—Steady.

COTTON.

...erpool :—
...Spots ... ... Quiet.
...Futures ... ... Easier.
...Most Indian ... ... Quiet.
...Manchester ... ... Steady.
...Total Sales 7,000
...Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
...Imports 5,000
...Mid-Americans ... .. 5·49+03
...Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 11/16+1/16

...ture Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·78	4·72	4·68	4·66	4·66
—03	—03	—03	—03	—02
F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.		May-June.
4·67	4·69	4·69		4·70
—03	—02	—03		—03

...w York :—
...ceipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 52,000 Bales.
...Do. do. last year ... 34,000 „
...ports to Great Britain ... ... nil
...Do to Continent ... ... 9,000 „
...Spot Cotton—9·40 unchanged.
...tures—Month of Oct. 8·89+02 (Declined earlier owing to receipts running above expectations and advanced later on bullish private crop reports.)
...Do. do. Dec. 8·69+01

...w Orleans :—
...ot Cotton—9 1/8 unchanged.
...tures—Month of Oct. 8·77+02
...Do. do. Dec. 8·70 unchanged.
...losing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—36/ April-May—London—Sellers—Canal.
White Karachi.—36 1-4 May-June—Hull—Sellers—Canal.
Red Karachi 35 3-4 May-June—Hull—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

...peseed :—
Brown Cawnpore, 47 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—Hamburg—...ers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
...seed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—48—Sept.-Oct.—H. A. ...& D.—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...ffee :—
...n New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.
...bber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 2½d.—Value.
...etals :—
Copper Braziers ... ... £ 73 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 5/16

BOMBAY MARKETS.

...DNESDAY EVENING.] [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

...ank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent, „ 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „
...oney :—
Borrowers for two months at 2 1/2 per cent. per ...num.
...change :—
The market quotations opened quiet to-day at ...3 15/16 T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16 and occasionally ...3 31/32 on demand being practicable. There ...w a small enquiry at these rates but Banks were ...t over-anxious to sell pending the result of the ...uncil Bill allotment to-day. Credits remain very ...rce, the general quotation being 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 ...nths' sight, but there are still one or two buyers ...r the mail at 1s. 4 3/32. 3 months' sight. Far ...stern rates are steady.
We quote :—

...T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

...overnment Paper :—
There has been very little business passing in this ...rket to-day and quotations are unchanged and ...ady at 95 7-16 ready and 95 3-8 for the settle...nth. The Calcutta quotations are also unchanged ...95 7-16 ready and 95 3-8 for delivery forward in ...month.
We quote :—

Cash	... ... Rs.	95·7
Act Settlement	... ... „	95·6

...ition :—
On Tuesday Bar silver in London advanced 1-4 ...d 3 3/16 to 24 1-4 for spot and two months silver ...ively. New York was 1-2 up at 52 1-8. ...e local market has also been firmer. Ready bars ...ened at 61 3-4 ex duty but closed slightly quieter ...61 5 8 which was also the rate ruling for forward ...livery.
Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Deacon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver on Duty—Ready	61	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is steady, but there is scarcely any improvement in the demand for ready cotton. Exporters cannot buy and mills buy only cheap lots.

A fair business was done in new Bengals yesterday and consequently new crop quotations are rather higher to-day. Prices are as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	226	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	229/230	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204·5	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197	„
Fine M. G. Oomras Fair Staple		„
Fine M. G. Muttia	187	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	185	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	191	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	181	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	171	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ...

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·83	4·77	4·73	4·71
+05	+05	+05	+05
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·71	4·72	4·74	4·74	4·75
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0
Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 7 12 0
Tone—Easier.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
Yellow Gujerat ... „ 9 8 6 „
Yellow Cawnpore... „ 9 4 0 „
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 1 0
Apl.-May. ... ... „ 9 4 0
Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 30 0 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 24 7 6
Tone—Easy.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 40 14 0 Nominal.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, ... Rs. 6 4 0 R. D.
White Pussi 85 p.c. ... „ 5 8 0 „
Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,462 1-2
India	63 1-4
Indian Specie Bank	52 1-2

Mills :—

David	386 1-4
Kohinoor	747 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,755
Standard	1,990
Textile	1,185

Presses :—

New Mofussil	655
Volkart's United	1,040

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309
Badham Pile & Co	133
Bombay Flour Mill	917 1-2
Preference	275
Central India Mining	297 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,132 1-2
Marcks & Co.	131
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Ordinary	140 1-2
Do. do. Pref.	156 1-2 X. D.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	701	bales.
Wheat	2,133	cwts.
Linseed	318	„
Rapeseed	275	„
Gingellyseed	335	„
Poppyseed	1,121	„
Groundnuts	470	„
Castorseed	3,685	„
Rice	3,405	„
Myrabollams	629	„
Cottonseed...	2,248	„
Mowrasced...	2,795	„
Gram	1,128	„
Joowar	285	„
Maize	209	„

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 16th September :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 7 3	£0 8 3
Hosur Gold ...	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 3	£0 2 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. G. F. Mines.	£1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 3 9
Dharwar Mines ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Glenrock, Ltd. ...	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Hutti ...	£1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 1 3	£2 6 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold ...	10s.	10s.	£4 17 6	£5 2 6
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West ...	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Nundydroog ...	10s.	10s.	£1 4 0	£1 6 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 12 3	£0 13 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 19 0	£1 1 0
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 9 0	£0 10 0
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	18s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 2 6	£1 5 0

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY EARNINGS.

	Earnings for Aug. 1908.	Increase or Decrease on previous year.	Increase or Decrease since 1st January 1908 over corresponding period of last year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traction—Horse ...	Nil	— 77,387	—7,03,180
Do. Electric ...	1,53,273	+1,01,627	+9,46,115
General Lighting and Power Supply* ...	28,506	+6,599	+76,393
Rs.	1,81,779	+30,839	+3,19,326

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramways.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09... £18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 12th Sept. 1908. By Council Bills £13,58,487
By Gold ..... „ £2,40,248
Balance to be remitted from 13th Sept. 1908 to 31st March 1909 ..... £16,901,265

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	63
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	621 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£11·4	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee	550	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	200	200	20	560
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,182
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	860
Connaught	500	300	25	230
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	101
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Carrimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	965
David	200	250	20	386½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	70	610
Empress	500	500	25	260
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,430
Gold Mohur	500	500	50	575
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	70	515
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	150½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	300
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	163
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	747½
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton....	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,255
Morarji Geculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025½
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	83
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	70
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	70	680
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	930
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	595
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mabratt	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,290
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,320
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,165
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		15
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10,550
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	62½	62½	82½	xd 2,850
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	140
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	917½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	337½ 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd 297½
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	457½
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	(O. 75 D. 30 P.150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	div. 12 50
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
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Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,800
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	540
Hindustan P. & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton	135	135	13½	135
Khangaum	400	400	25	300
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	12	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	50	855
New Berar	500	500	40	570
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	560
Osmri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	370
Sind and Punjab Co	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind.....	400	400	35	490
Surat City	200	200	24	245
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,040
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

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Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	565
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	114
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	xd 430
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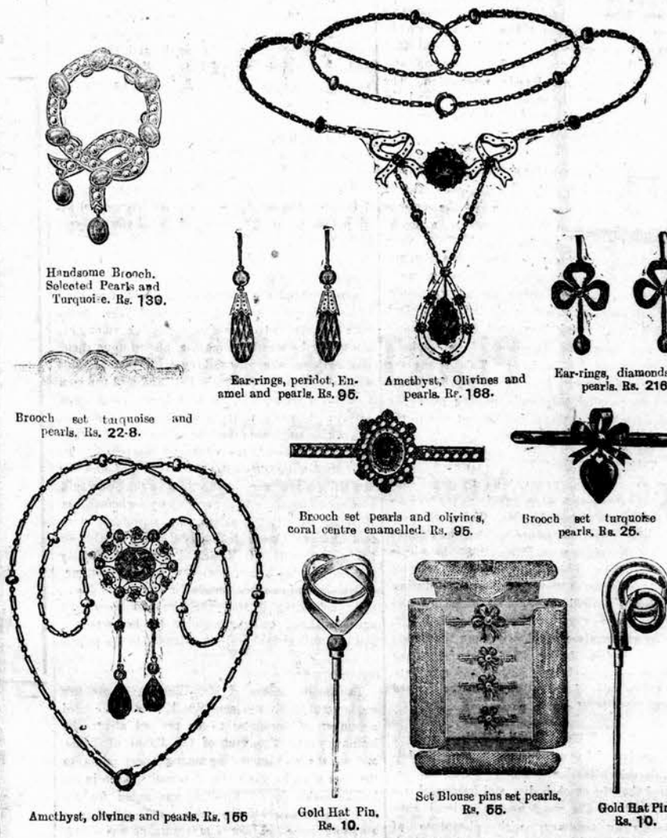

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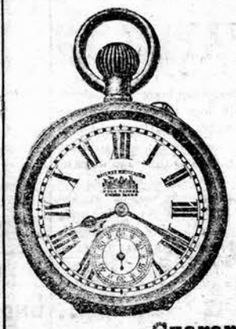

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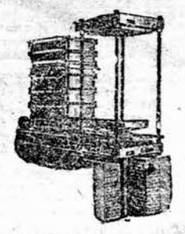

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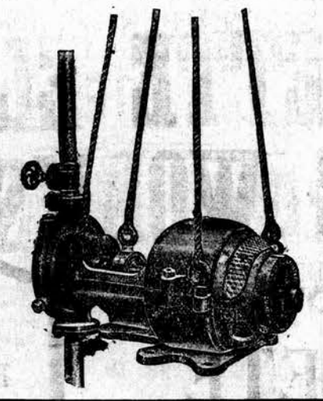

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